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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 91 85

April 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 70.2 p.m. 75
Humidity 90 77

7688 日六廿月二潤

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

British Capture Huge Booty.

London, April 16.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured Villers village, south-east of Hazebrouck, and progressed north-west of Lens. Our booty captured at Lévain and the Souchy River was very great, including a six-inch naval gun, many trench mortars, ammunition and truckloads of tools.
The enemy's attack on Monchy le Preux on Saturday was most determined. The Third Bavarian Division, which fought at Loos in 1915, and High Wood in 1916, was ordered to retake the village at all costs. It suffered very heavy losses.

More German Claims.

London, April 16.
A German official wireless message states:—On the north bank of the Scarpe and north-east of Croisilles, our fire kept down British attackers while our thrust drove back the enemy at Lagnicourt and Boesries.
To the sanguinary losses suffered by the Australians must be added 475 prisoners, 15 machine guns and 22 guns.
French attacks near Vauxaillon and Chivres failed.
There was intense artillery firing between Soissons and Rheims, where infantry fighting developed on wide sectors.
French storming attempts on Lorraine Plain and at Burgundy Gate failed.
Between Soissons and Verdun, the enemy lost eleven aeroplanes yesterday.

The French on the Move.

London, April 16.
A French communique states:—We continued our destruction by fire on the German organisation between St. Quentin and the Oise. The enemy replied in a lively manner in the region to the south of St. Quentin.
We continued to progress to the east and south of the Oise, on the plateau between Barisis and Quincybase, and occupied a fresh enemy position d'appui.
The artillery duel was most violent during the night on the whole front, including the Soissons-Rheims front.
After a violent artillery preparation, our detachments penetrated the enemy lines at several points in Lorraine and Alsace.
Many German dead were found in trenches in the forest of Parroy which had been overthrown by our fire.
Our detachments reached the enemy's second line at six points on the Alsace Plain, inflicting serious losses on the enemy and bringing back prisoners and material.

French Offensive Begun.

London, April 16.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, the great French offensive has begun.

A Costly German Attack.

London, April 16.
Details of the German attack yesterday on the British position between Hermies and Noreuil, in which four German Divisions participated, and which resulted in a serious reverse for Crown Prince Rupprecht at Lagnicourt, are given by Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters. He says the attack was most interesting from a tactical viewpoint and was one of the best examples of the old-fashioned field warfare and open fighting for which we have been praying since the war began.

The German papers had been boasting about what their wonderful field-grey would do when they met the British in the open, but the German soldiers have hitherto only succeeded in making their papers again look ridiculous. Fritz is no match for Tommy in hand-to-hand fighting, and it does not improve his morale that he is beginning to realise this.

After a very heavy bombardment, the German infantry came over shortly before five o'clock in formidable waves, but our men stood their ground everywhere, except at one spot, and our artillery played havoc with the Huns, who wavered, but whose officers rallied them. They again advanced, but the steady rifle and machine-gun fire of the British was more than they could face. Gaps were rapidly torn in their ranks, and suddenly the attack seemed to melt away, and the costly assault failed.

Only at one spot, near Lagnicourt, the enemy, by overwhelming weight of numbers, gained a short-lived success. The positions were entirely reversed after three hours, the enemy leaving 1,500 dead and 3,000 prisoners in our hands.

The attack must have cost the Huns nearly 8,000 casualties.

German's Fearful Flight.

London, April 16.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters communicates further particulars of our successful counter-attack at Lagnicourt, yesterday morning. The retreating Huns were caught by their own wire, which had not been cut in the direction in which they had been forced. While they were running wildly up and down trying to find a passage, our men were firing deliberately, shooting them down in hundreds. The intensity of the rifle fire was unequalled since the days of the Marne. Many of our men fired a hundred rounds. The desperate Germans doubled right at our men, throwing up their hands.

The correspondent reports that fighting at both ends of the line is steadily insistent. Throughout the past twenty-four hours our men have been closing in on Lens and St. Quentin.

French Congratulations.

London, April 16.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states that General Nivelle has congratulated Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on the British operations, to which Sir Douglas Haig has replied in appreciative terms.

14,000 German Prisoners.

London, April 16.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—Operations of 14,000 prisoners and 191 guns have been taken since the morning of the 9th inst.
There has been heavy rain all the afternoon, but there is nothing of special interest.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA AT WAR.

U.S. Guardship Interned at Constantinople.

London, April 16.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a telegram from Constantinople reports that the American guardship, *Scorpion*, was ordered to leave the harbour in twenty-four hours. As the ship failed to do so, she was interned.

President Wilson's Great Speech.

London, April 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson's speech was another great utterance, in which the President outlined, amid frequent cheering, how America in going to war in earnest was not only helping herself but assisting the Allies in the most generous and fullest possible way.

Inter alia, he said:—Fellow countrymen, the entrance of our beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights creates many national problems calling for immediate consideration and settlement. We are rapidly putting our Navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great Army. But these are the simplest parts of the great task confronting us. There is not a single selfish element, as far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this thoroughly we must devote ourselves to service without regard for profit and with an energy and enterprise that will rise to an enterprise in itself.

"We must realise that the full how great the task is, how many things and how many kinds of elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves. These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting—things without which mere fighting will be fruitless. We must supply abundant food, not only to our own armies and seamen, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting. We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials from our fields, mines and factories, with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work; to help to equip the armies with whom we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufacturing plants in raw material ready to keep the fires going in the ships at sea and in the furnaces of the hundreds of factories across the sea; steel, cut of which to make arms and ammunition, both here and there; rails, for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock, to replace those which are every day going to pieces; mules, horses and cattle, for labour and military service—indeed, everything with which the people of England, France, Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford the men, materials or machinery to make.

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, farms, shipyards, mines, and factories must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been. What I want to emphasise is that the men and women who devote their energy and thought to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly, just as effectively, as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national—a great international—service army, a notable and honoured host engaged in the nation's and the world's service, and the efficient friends and saviours of freedom everywhere.—(Cheers.)

"Hundreds and thousands of men, otherwise liable for military service, will of right and necessity be excused and be assigned to fundamental and sustaining work in the fields, factories and mines, and be as much a part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire. I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to farmers:—The supreme need of our nation, and the nation with whom we are combining, is abundant supplies, especially of foodstuffs. The importance of the latter this year is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the people now warring, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked would fall down. The world's food reserves are low.

"Not only during the present emergency, but some time after peace, both our people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely on American harvests upon the farmers of America, therefore, rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations. May not the nation count upon them to omit no step to increase the production of the land or to bring about the most efficient operation in the sale and distribution of products? The time is short. It is of most imperative importance that everything possible shall be done immediately to make sure a large harvest. I call upon young men and old alike, and on able-bodied boys, to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and to make certain that no pains or labour shall be lacking in this great matter.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers in the South, to plant abundant foodstuffs, besides cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than in resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and in helping upon a great scale to feed the nation and peoples everywhere who are fighting for their and our liberties. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty. The Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States stand ready to co-operate and to do everything possible to assist the farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of labourers for harvest-time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilisers and farm machinery, besides the crops themselves.

Of course, trade shall be as unhampered as possible and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fail short thereof. Let me say this to the millionaires of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs, raw materials for manufacture, or the products of our mills and factories:—The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficiency and distinction.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA AT WAR.

"The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organise and expedite the shipment of supplies of every kind, but especially food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of the people of every sort of station. To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life, and upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing that these arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind and no inefficiency of slackened power.

"To the merchant let me suggest the motto 'Small profits, quick service,' and to shipbuilders the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. War supplies must be carried overseas, no matter how many ships are sunk. The places of those sunk must be supplied immediately. To the miner, let me say that he stands where the farmer does. The work of the world waits upon him. If he slackens and fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He is also enlisted in the great service of the Army. The manufacturer need not be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed up and perfect every process, and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and counted on by every man loving his country and its liberties.

"Let me suggest also that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps greatly to solve the problem of feeding the nation, and every housewife who practises strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those serving the nation. This is the time for Americans to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty to be careful and provident in the use of expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism, which none can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes, and remind all who need a reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg all editors and publishers everywhere to give as prominent a publication and as wide a circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. Clergymen should not think it an unworthy or inappropriate subject for homely comment from the pulpits. The supreme test of the nation has come, and we must all speak, act and serve together."

AUSTRIA TIRING OF WAR.

A Peace Offer to Russia.

London, April 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Austria semi-officially announces that she considers the Russian Government's manifesto of April 10 as a basis for peace.

The Statement.

Later.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Austrian Government has authorised a statement practically amounting to a peace offer to Russia. The statement says:—"The Monarchy learns from the Russian Government manifesto issued on April 10, that Russia, like Austria-Hungary, desires an honourable peace." The statement reciprocates the sentiments of the manifesto regarding Russia not desiring to dominate over other people, and continues:—"It may therefore be stated that Austria-Hungary and Russia are similarly striving for a peace guaranteeing the existence of honour and the possibility of a development of the belligerent States."

The statement continues:—"The Austro-Hungary Monarchy is convinced that its claims will not conflict with those of Russia. The latter has stated that she is only fighting for the defence of the freedom of her people. Russia is no longer compelled to fight with that object; therefore it should not be difficult to establish an understanding between the Central Powers and Russia, especially as the Austrian Emperor, in agreement with his Allied Monarchs, desires to live in future in peace and friendship with the Russian people."

No Surprise.

London, April 16.
Austria's singular pronouncement in favour of peace with Russia causes no surprise.

It is well understood that only the German refusal to co-operate prevented the issue of definite peace proposals on the occasion of the recent meeting of the German and Austrian Emperors.

To-day's declaration suggests that Austria is nearing the end of her tether and is seeking a separate peace with Russia.

It must be remembered that the Russian Provisional Government accepted all the Treaties of the Allies, including the pact forbidding a separate peace.

Austrian Premier Resigns.

London, April 16.
The resignation of Count Moravian, the Austrian Premier, on the grounds of health, which is announced to-day, is probably to be connected with the new peace movement.

Socialists Favour Peace.

London, April 16.
Vorwärts, supporting the Austro-Hungarian declaration, reminds Russia that the Social Democracy of Germany rejects the policy of conquest.
The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Executive of the German Social Democracy in Austria has issued a manifesto to Russian socialists in favour of peace.

(Continued on page 2.)

WEATHER-FORCAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.76.

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

OBITUARY.

Dr. Ludwig Lazare.
London, April 16.
The death is announced of Dr. Ludwig Lazare, inventor of the auxiliary language, Esperanto. Deceased was born in Russia, and at one time practised as an oculist in Warsaw.

YAU MATI SCHOOL SPORTS.

The second annual athletic sports of the Government School at Yau mati took place yesterday at King's Park, and were favoured with fine weather. There was a large attendance of parents and friends of the scholars, and a very enjoyable afternoon's sport was witnessed. The band of the 74th Pajjibis, under Bandmaster J. W. Christian, rendered a programme of music during the afternoon. At the conclusion of the events, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. E. Ralph, who was heartily thanked for her services.

The following were the prize-winners:—

Steeple Chase:—Leung Kwai-chik 1, Tsang Sing-hon 2, Leung Tat-wa 3.
200 yds. for boys under 14:—Tam Chun-fa 1, Lam Ma-ai 2, Sam Ping-cheung 3.
44 yds. for boys 15 and over:—Lai Tok-kai 1, Lai Tak 2, Leung Tat-wa 3.
100 yds. for boys 12 and under:—Wong Sing-fat 1, Lam Chi-cheung 2, Chan Tsang-shing 3.
100 yds. for boys 15 and over:—Lai Tok-kai 1, Lai Tak 2, Leung Tat-wa 3.

Masters' Race:—Chan Lam-kwan 1, Lam Pak-to 2, Ho Yan-tak 3.

Three Legged Race:—Chan Wing-sang and Li Fong-wai 1, Leung Tat-wa and Leung Kwai-chik 2.

Long Jump:—Lai Tak 1, Lai Tok-kai 2.

Long Jump for boys 14 and under:—Kwok Shu 1, Tam Chun-fa 2.

High Jump:—Leung Tat-wa 1, Lai Tak 2.

High Jump for boys 14 and under:—Tam Chun-fa 1, Kwok Shu 2.

Egg and Spoon Race:—Lai Tak-kai 1, Wong Saw-ham 2.
Half Mile, for past pupils:—Tse Kap-kai 1, Chan Ting-kwai 2, Chan Tai-wing 3.

Needle and Thread Race:—Miss Chan Yek-sin 1, Mrs. Ho Yaw-tak 2, Mrs. Lai 3.

Team Race:—Class 6 A 1.
School Team Race:—Saying-pun School 1.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending April 14, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 13 weeks.
This Year:...	\$11,479	\$200,548
Last Year:...	13,379	188,085
Increase:...	1,900	12,463
Decrease:...	1,900	

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, April 19.
Professor Danzberg's concert in aid of the Red Cross, City Hall, 8 p.m.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's annual dinner at the Hotel de Ville, 8 p.m.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's annual dinner at the Hotel de Ville, 8 p.m.

NOTICES.

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Antifouling Compositions for Ships' Bottoms, Antisive Paints, Ready mixed, for all purposes.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—

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CIRCUMFERENCE

4 STRAND
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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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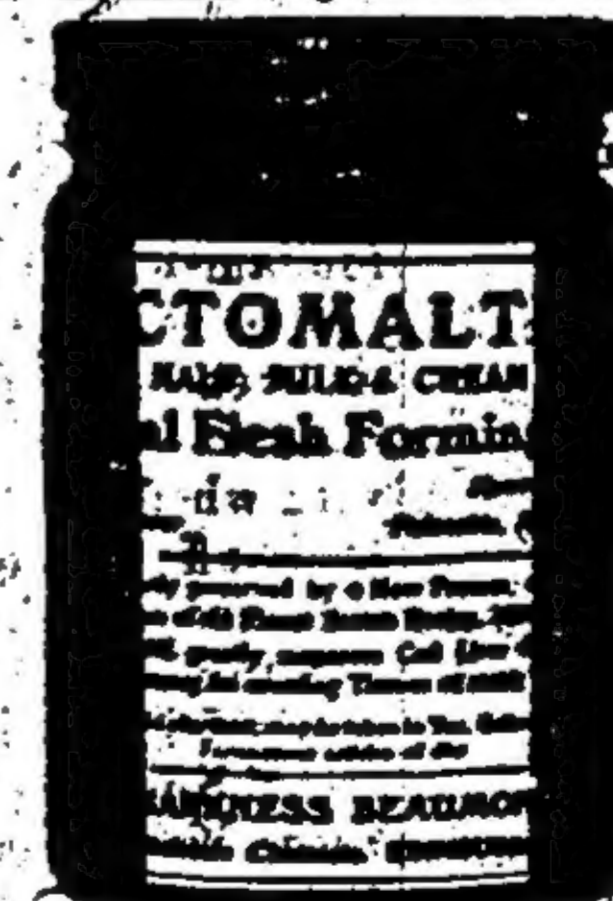
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GENERAL NEWS.

Women Munitioners' Pay. By a new order issued by the Ministry of Munitions, women munition workers employed in skilled jobs must be paid 25s. weekly from the first to the fifth week, and proportional advances thereafter till the thirteenth week, and then paid the district rate of 10s. 6d. per hour.

Arbor Day in Peking. Peking, April 5.—To-day being Arbor Day, President Li Yuan-hung, accompanied by all the members of the Cabinet, went to the Temple of Agriculture this morning and performed the ceremony of planting a tree. The ceremony was repeated by the Premier and other officials, each personally digging the ground.

That Conscientious Objector. The conscientious objector is getting too much advertisement remarks an exchange. According to a Parliamentary return, the total number who have been sentenced is 3,025, and of these 2,297 have been offered release if they will do some work of national importance. On a small estimate, of the number of our soldiers this is point, 1 per cent. Point one would be a suitable term to apply to the C.O.

How Germany Makes War. The *Norwich Freeman* publishes an appalling story of how German poison gas exterminated the entire population of a Galician village. The Russian troops posted in the village barely had time to put on their masks before an attack was launched. The Russians readily repulsed this, but the civilians were wiped out. Women were driven mad with terror at the sight of the oncoming wall of greenish vapour, bringing certain death. They killed their children with their own hands to save them from torture. Some took refuge in a church, but the fatal cloud killed them. The Russian soldiers, returning after the fight, were confronted with the ghastly spectacle of the bodies of men, women and children in attitudes testifying to the unspeakable sufferings the victims had undergone.

An Indian Moslem Leader. The death is announced, in his 76th year, at Amroha, United Provinces, of Nawab Muzaffar Hussain, Vikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, who, after many years of distinguished service in the Hyderabad State, became identified with the policy of educational enlightenment and fervent loyalty to the British Crown led by Sir Syed Ahmed, the eminent founder of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. When Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk died some ten years ago, Nawab Muzaffar Hussain succeeded him as secretary of Aligarh College, and was regarded as the working leader of the Indian Moslems. He took a prominent part in the creation of the All-India Moslem League, but viewed with much misgiving the extremist tendencies which in the last few years have been shown by a section of the younger generation.

Channel Tunnel Project. The question of the Channel Tunnel was discussed at the 97th dinner of the Political and Economic Circle of the National Liberal Club. Mr. Arthur Foll, M.P., chairman of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee, who was the principal guest, said he was not going to forejudge what the present Prime Minister's attitude might be upon the subject, but he had a very shrewd idea. He also knew Mr. Bonar Law's opinion, but he would not mention it. He (the speaker) had every confidence that if the committee to which the matter was referred reported favourably on the scheme, the Government would support them. The matter would then, he hoped, be carried through very quickly in order that they might be able to commence the plans and get ready for beginning the work after the war. Sir Edward Smith, who presided, said he had no hesitation in saying that the present food difficulties would not have been nearly so serious if a tunnel connecting the island and France had been in existence.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the best ways of making dishes at the ALFRED DEA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

GENERAL NEWS.

Why Not?

Ormakirk (West Lancs.) Rural Tribunal were engaged on Feb. 23 in hearing applications concerning young farm hands. Mr. Pimbley, a large farmer on the Tribunal, stated that the Lord Mayor of Liverpool had informed him he would find experienced Chinese labourers for farms if farmers would accept them.

Remarkable War Speech.

Archdeacon Wakeford, of Lincoln, delivering an address at Lincoln recently, in presenting the Archbishop's message connected with the National Mission of Repentance and Hope, said we needed the great war to save us from utmost damnation, for there was great peril in the direction in which we were going. We had gone through more than two years of war, but if the war had ended in the first six months with sweeping victories on land and sea for ourselves, by this time we should have become the rottenest nation the world had ever known. As God used the false gods of Egypt to scourge the people, so He was using the false gods worshipped in this country. Three years ago we worshipped riches, and He made us spend £5,000,000 a day. Now He required our first-born for the trenches, and publicans themselves acquiesced in the despotic licensing order for the welfare of the State.

Szechuen's Resources.

Says the London and China Express:—An interesting point developed out of a paper read by Mr. E. O. Wilton, C.M.G., before the Central Asian Society. It is that of the question of routes by which the trade of the great and rich provinces of Szechuen may be reached and tapped. One set of views advocates the water route by the Yangtze as the cheapest and most feasible; the other view is for opening by railway. Mr. Wilton, with a very extensive knowledge and study of the problem, plumps entirely for the water route. The Chinese Maritime Customs, we know, has engaged the services of Mr. Plant, who has an unrivalled knowledge of the river, with the intention of improving the navigation at the formidable rapids. The province is of such great potentialities that it can well afford to support both routes, though freight rates or travel fares are not likely to be cheap for a long time to come.

Strange Rubber Swindle.

A rubber swindle has apparently been claiming a number of victims amongst credulous people at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, and Groningen. It is well known that no rubber is to be had outside Overseas Trust control. Those in the plot profess to have 150,000 kilos, of so-called "free rubber," smuggled into and stored in Amsterdam. They endeavor to get into touch with persons inclined to interest themselves in this consignment, who are persuaded to pay a certain amount for expenses, commission, or the like. This is the sole object of the swindle, for there is no such consignment of "free rubber." As a matter of fact, 150,000 kilos, was smuggled in some time ago amongst a consignment of tobacco, but it was held up, placed in charge of the Overseas Trust, and is on no condition to be released. No less than 50 persons are said to be interested in this swindle. *Gazette de Hollande.*

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Bourne Shinyomaru, from Shanghai.

Craddock Antiochus, from Shanghai.

Ualley Lt. Geo. U.S. Army, from Manila.

Haychan, from Chinkiang.

Hokiantuk, from Cebu.

Kimcheong, from Saigon.

Kimho, from Saigon.

Kwongkee Shangwan Buksi from Singapore.

Linsingchee, from Shanghai.

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Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Hoongon Steamship Company, from Moji.

Yunchong, from Amoy.

Beeguanchan, from Amoy.

Kelly, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Yosybo, from Kobe.

Japanese Cruiser Hirado, from Kobe.

Carl Mounn, c/o American Consul, from New York.

Urgent Anglosaxon, from Kobe.

Chingchongies, c/o Takechong-yuen, from Shanghai.

Chilippe Cruiser Russie Orel, from Sanlippo.

Grimshaw, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

A. B. SORESENSEN, Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 13, 1917.

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TO BE LET.—UNFURNISHED. NO. 3 MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply: Johnson Stokes & Master. Princes Building.

TO BE LET.—Immediate Possession or on May 1st. ONE or TWO ROOMS; can be let singly, or together, with board, in good locality. Apply "Via Media" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

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WANTED.—WILLIAM'S CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, second hand. Apply "K" c/o the Hongkong Telegraph.

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WANTED.—English Lady spare time will give Chinese or Japanese Ladies and Children Lessons in their own Homes. Music or English. Terms Moderate.—"O" Hongkong Telegraph Office.

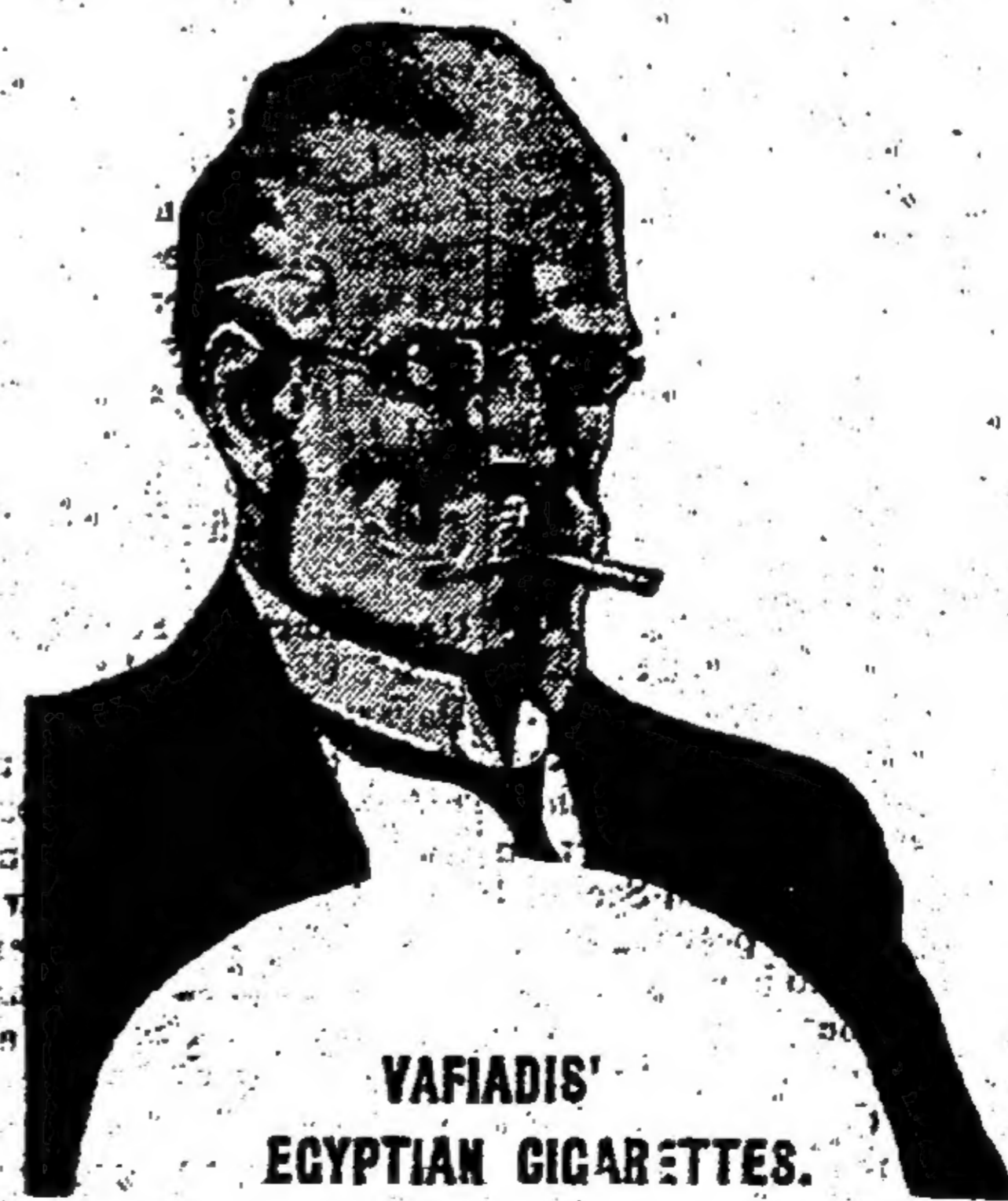
WANTED.—Cheap SECOND HAND IRON SAFE in good working order. Capable of holding fifteen to twenty thousand dollars in silver coins. Apply Bell c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—AN ELECTRICIAN or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., St. George's Buildings.

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MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS. 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinders, 7 Seater. Apply to: GEO. P. LAMBERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong 15th February, 1917.

NOTICES.



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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
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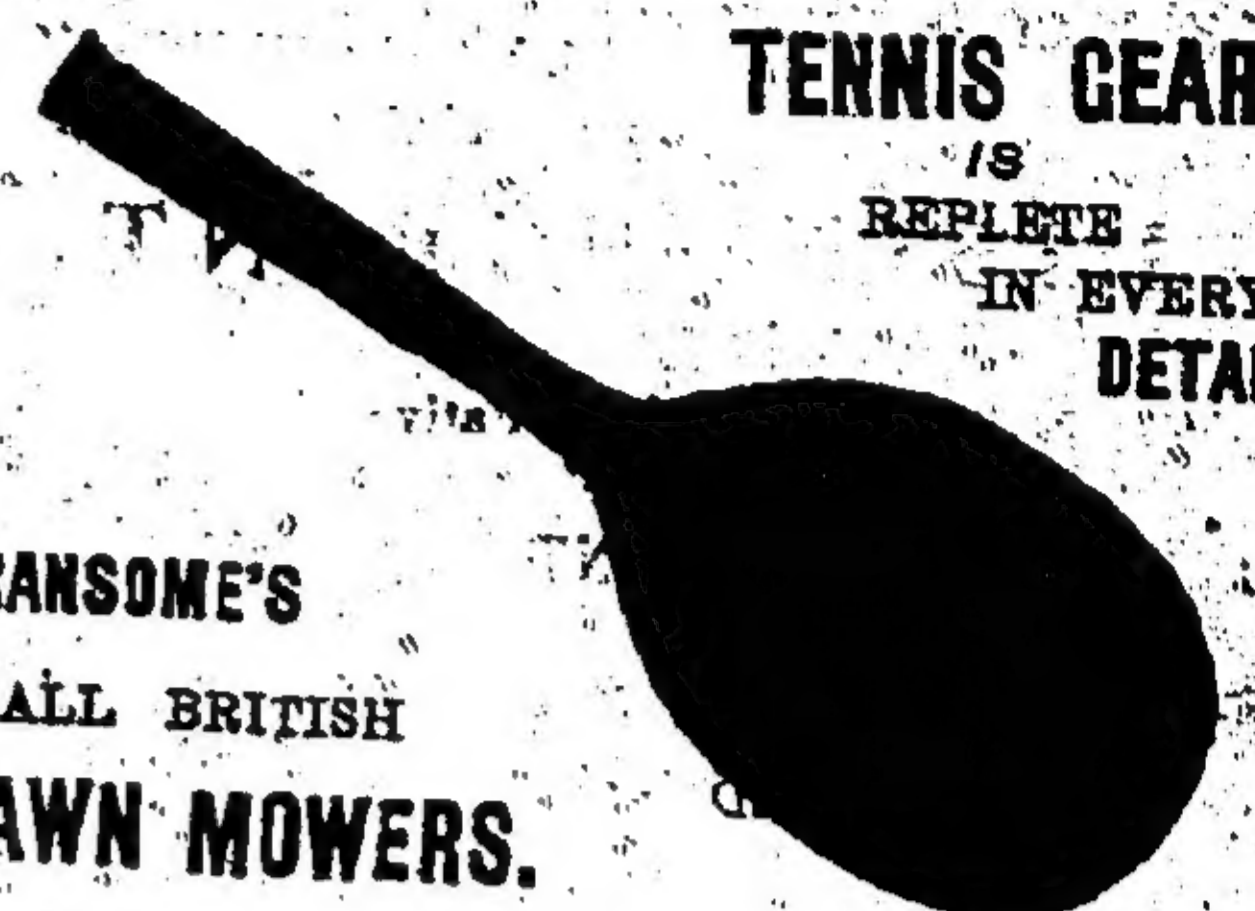
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ALL BRITISH
LAWN MOWERS.

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BEAT
EVERY
THING



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BEST ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS, WITH SOFT
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THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB
NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1917.

G. A. B.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1914. Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

MAN LOONG

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1914. Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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**Clarke's
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WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.

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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

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TELEPHONE NO 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

KENNETT—On 16th April, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. B. Kennett, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917.

ENGLISH TEACHING IN HONGKONG.

This must be about the thirtieth time, during the past five years, that we have headed an article as above. We return to the subject on this occasion with more gratification than at other times, because there now seems a possibility of some of our efforts being rewarded with success. As our readers are aware, it has always been our complaint that Hongkong education is attended with a good deal in the false pretences line. The school fees, it is true, are trifling by comparison with those paid at home, but whether small or large, the man who pays them has a right to value for his money. Unfortunately it happens in quite the majority of cases that the man in Hongkong who is paying for his boy's "education" is unable to know whether the money is well or ill spent. For one Chinese father who can keep a check on the foreign subjects learned by his children, and note progress or the reverse, there are probably thirty or forty who know no longer but their own. These thirty or forty are, then, necessarily in the hands of the educational authorities.

An enormous amount of the taxpayers' money is spent annually on our schools, but it is doubtful if anyone save the personnel of the Education Department benefits very materially. Probably few people come more frequently into touch with every class of Chinese than newspaper men, and it is our experience that it is a great rarity to meet Chinese men or boys who speak anything like correct English, or who can write even a brief letter without mistakes. Still more rarely do we find Chinese who can follow easily and intelligently a speech, lecture or conversation in English. This means, as we have before remarked, that Hongkong University is robbed of an enormous percentage of its power to benefit the locally-educated student, for that student as often as not begins his course with only half a working knowledge of the English language, and generally with the foggiest notions about grammar and sentence-making—and his luckless father thinks "it's all right."

That it is not "all right" is shown by one's every day experience among the Chinese, by the fact that a Chinese member of the Legislative Council was moved, not long since, to utter a public protest against the prevailing condition of things, and by the statement which we published yesterday—to the effect that the Governor has appointed a Committee "to enquire into the teaching of the English language to Chinese boys in Government schools, and to examine the question whether by a reduction in the number of other subjects more time can be devoted to such teaching." With the exception of one or two names, the Committee chosen is not of the best, it is true; but the mere appointing of a committee at all is an excellent sign. We imagine that the members will have little difficulty in discovering means of time-saving. A half hour snipped from this or that time now devoted to subjects which most of the boys will never be able to put to practical use, should make a very considerable difference. But that is not all. When the war is over, we hope to see sweeping alterations made in the Education Department, as regards some of its present employees. There are many men engaged in this department who are a credit to the Colony—gentlemen, and men of unquestioned education, integrity and ability. There are others who fall short, either in point of knowledge or in point of conduct, and it is surely the Government's duty to see that the taxpayers' money is not squandered on these. For the amount which the Department is spending every year it is possible to get men of good class who take their profession seriously; then why should money be thrown away on undesirables? The Chinese are paying the Government to teach them English, and it is more than time that the Government fulfilled its contract, by arranging a reasonable table and by getting rid of those of the masters in its employ who are incompetent or who are otherwise undesirable. We shall watch with more than ordinary interest the findings of this new Committee.

Those Pacifists.

It is with supreme satisfaction that we read of the break-up of an attempt at a peace meeting at Home. People who play the fool when the Empire is giving of its best in the cause of the world's freedom deserve to be roughly handled, and our only regret in the matter is that the clamourers for peace were not summarily tarred and feathered. And what, by the way, is the Home Government doing that it allows such meetings to take place? Surely these people can easily be proceeded against, on half a dozen counts. They are guilty of conduct liable to lead to a breach of the peace; they are publicly opposing, or endeavouring to oppose, a state of affairs which has received the sanction of the King and the people; they are potentially standing in the way of persons' volunteering for national service. Above all, they are giving occasion to the enemy to rejoice, for the Germans will know how to multiply one little grain of fact by a million, and the next thing that the Hun papers will publish is that there are peace riots at Home and that Britain is on the verge of civil war. For this last reason of itself it is essential that the police at Home should get busy when the peace maniacs try to inflict their wild ideas on the long-suffering public. To argue with such gentry is, of course, waste labour. The hound who openly boasts that he would not kill or strike a German, even in defence of his own sister or daughter or wife, is long past any argument, other than a sound thrashing, or a bath in a horsepond. The best thing that the Home Government can do is to capture all these patriotic souls as occasion offers, and keep them in goal till the war is over, for they are what Artemus Ward would have termed "a cuss to sassify an' p'intion honest people's corn beef barile."

Peace Per Socialism.

Those German Socialists who are so keen on consulting with the Russians with a view to a peace settlement will want careful watching, for it has to be remembered that they are Germans first and Socialists next. Past experience has surely taught the world that Wilhelm and his attendant imps know how to exploit every creed and every craze in the world. Wilhelm honestly believes that he has a special gift for becoming all things to all men. Since this war broke out he has been several a Mohammedan, a Catholic, a pro-Pole, a pro-Russian, a pacifist and a member of the Greek Church. He finds it less and less difficult to humbug people outside his own happy realm, but he can still fool many of the Germans, and he is quite capable of sending off Socialist emissaries to Sweden or Denmark with his blessing and a special message of love to all Russian democrats. In other words, it is more than thinkable that he has a considerable number of spies in his employ who are going to pose as Socialists for the nonce. Europe wants no peace; in the sense that the Emperor William understands the term; therefore it is idle for Russian extremists to go out of their way to listen to any German Socialist or sham-Socialist blarney. The peace which the Allies mean to have is not one of mere talk, but one founded on crushing victory over the Hun forces. And that peace is coming as fast as it reasonably can. Idle chat, however, will do more towards retarding it than towards hurrying it along. Russia, like Great Britain, needs all her energies for the field and has none to spare for argument. It is the Entente armies and rulers who will decide the end of the war, and anything that Socialists—even of the most genuine brand—can say or do in the matter will not affect the issue. Let the Russian Socialists save their breath for getting on with the war, and let the German ditto, if they have any pretence to sincerity, throw down their rifles and refuse to fight any longer for the Pig of Potsdam.

French Relief Fund.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks the sum of \$50, towards the French Relief Fund from O.A.H.

DAY BY DAY.

THE ABILITY TO SAY "NO" IS MORE VALUABLE TO A MAN THAN THE ABILITY TO READ LATIN.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.5/10d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 11th anniversary of the San Francisco earthquake.

University Gifts.

In connection with the gifts of \$50,000 each from Mr. Ho Kung-tong and Mr. Chan Kai-ming, for the provision of schools of Tropical Medicine and Pathology, in connection with the University, we are informed that these schools, which will be built immediately, will be known by the names of their respective donors.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Bottle Bros., \$15; W. O. Jack & Co., \$10; H. Mody & Co., \$10; Moutrie & Co., \$10; General Electric Co., \$10; Robert Dollar Co., \$10; Donnelly and Whyte, \$10; A. Ritchie, \$10.

A Silly Fok.

A shop assistant has reported to the Police that yesterday he was entrusted with \$1,800 to be paid to the M. B. K. office, by his master. As he was passing by the Central Market, he was stopped by a man who said he had found a bundle of \$100 notes, but, as he was afraid to keep them, he would sell them for \$20 each. The shop assistant paid him \$390, and when he examined them he found they were only bundles of worthless paper.

A Frank Thief.

"I stole the cloth," admitted a Chinese charged before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a roll of hemp cloth. Inspector Brown stated that the cloth was at the back of the shop and defendant walked in and took it. He was seen by a foki, who chased and caught him. Defendant, who said he had only been in Hongkong for ten days, was sent to prison for a fortnight.

Eye Impertation.

Before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with importing a considerable quantity of valuable dyes. It was stated by Revenue Officer Clarke that defendant was arrested as he was getting out of a sampan which had come from the s.s. Hanoi. He had the dyes in his possession, but he had not an export permit. Defendant said he was only an employee on the ship; not a business man, and he did not know the laws. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$10 and confiscated the dyes.

Unsatisfactory School Premises.
Mr. Cavalier, of the Education Department, charged a Chinese, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. E. Wood, with keeping a school on premises not up to the standard. It was stated that defendant had been to the Education Department, and asked for permission to open a school, stating that he had nine pupils. A visit was made, when it was found that there were fifteen students, who said they had been attending for about three weeks. The premises were not satisfactory. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

Liver and Tripe.

A coolie was charged before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a knife. Mr. Watson, Inspector of slaughter-houses, said the knife was lying on the table. The door was seldom locked, and it was easy for these nippers to dodge in and pick up anything. Fortunately, the knife was easily identified. It was found in a pork butcher's shop a little way down the road, where defendant had sold it for 25 cents. If defendant had taken a hunk of liver or a piece of tripe, they would not have been able to identify it. Defendant was sent to prison for seven days and was ordered to be placed in the stocks.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The Latest Subscription List.

The following is the subscription list to date:—
Acknowledged to March 15, 1917 \$19,392.45
Since received:—
Kowloon Customs Staff, per Mr. O. D. Gander 61.00
Mr. F. G. Beck, W. H. M. P. O. (March) Sub. 20.00
"The Robbery" Den 5.20
A Bet 10.00
M. S. S. (April Sub.) 5.00
Collected by Mrs. Arthur, List No. 5:— 687.75
\$20,181.40

Expended to March 15, 1917

Since expended:—
\$1,000 Woodbine Cigarettes and 18 lbs "Stolen Kisses" Tobacco distributed amongst Troops in Hongkong 75.60
200,000 Cigarettes sent to the Front... 651.34
\$10,942.08

Balance on hand \$ 239.32

W. A. DOWLEY.

Hon. Sec. and Treas.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1917.

Acknowledgments.

The following acknowledgments have been received:—
Lieut. Colonel A. H. Leggett, 5th Bn. B. Scots Fusiliers.—On behalf of the battalion under my command, I write to express to you and all subscribers to the Hongkong Cigarette and Tobacco Fund our deepest thanks for the generous gift of 10,000 cigarettes which arrived yesterday and which have been distributed to the men to-day. There is no need I think to tell you how much such a gift is appreciated and I can assure you we are intensely grateful.

Major Price Wylie, Comdg. 2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters.—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of 10,000 Woodbine cigarettes sent by the British American Tobacco Co., on behalf of the Hongkong Cigarette Fund, for distribution amongst the men of the Battalion. All ranks send their best thanks to the generous donors to your Fund for their kindness.

Capt. E. McErich, Comdg. 4th Cameron Highrs.—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks, the receipt of 10,000 "Woodbine" cigarettes sent as by the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. London, on your behalf. The cigarettes have been distributed amongst my men who are very appreciative of the kindness and thoughtfulness—our sincere thanks. With best wishes to you all.

H. Barlow, Field Post Office.—Many thanks for parcel of smokes received. They are very acceptable, situated as we are in a place impossible to get them. Such gifts as yours make our loads a little lighter, and we look forward to the light. Best assured the lads of the old country will see this through when they have the people at Home and the Colonies behind them.

H. B. Baker, A. Coy., 5th K.S. L. I. B. E. F.—Many thanks for parcel of smokes received which were greatly appreciated by my comrades and self. Such actions as yours stimulate us over here, especially coming from China. It shows we are not forgotten no matter what part of the world a Britisher is situated.

Bombardier A. E. Stewart, O sub-section, O Battery 59 Bde. R.F.A.—The men of O Battery subscribe most heartily to the expression of thanks for parcel of smokes received and add every good wish for the health and welfare of the distant friends who have so kindly remembered them.

Stole a Pig.

A coolie was charged before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a pig from the s.s. Wah On. It was stated that defendant sold it to a stall-holder at the Western Market, where it was identified by the owner. Defendant was sent to prison for three weeks.

A SOAP DEAL.

Action Against Messrs. Gossage.

An interesting case was heard by the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), in the Summary Court this morning, a claim for \$1,000 being brought against the well-known soap firm of Messrs. William Gossage and Co. Ltd., of Wilms, Lancashire. The plaintiffs were Tang Yuk-shuen, a merchant of 316, Queen's Road West; and Lye Joon-sang (by Tang Yuk-shuen, his attorney), master of the Kwong Yau Hing, merchants of Singapore, the particulars of their claim being \$1,000 for damages sustained by them in consequence of the defendant firm having obtained an interim injunction against them in an Original action in 1916, and in accordance with the undertaking given on October 7, 1916, to the defendant's counsel to be responsible for damages as follows:—Storage of 1,200 cases of "Beehive" soap for a period of two months at five cents per case, \$125; depreciation in selling price of 1,200 cases of soap at 50 cents per case, \$600; special damage from loss of sale on the cases of soap, \$244.

Mr. R. O. Faithfull appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. E. G. Grist defended.

In opening his case, Mr. Faithfull said the damages were claimed in consequence of the defendants having obtained an injunction against the plaintiff in October last and the usual undertaking given in such cases to be responsible for costs should it turn out that the injunction should not have been applied for. By the injunction, the plaintiffs were precluded from selling the soap, and it was not until some time later that the defendants solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, found that they had withdrawn the action. It was alleged in the injunction that the soap the plaintiffs were selling as Messrs. Gossage's soap was not Gossage's soap at all, but was got up to look like it, even to the trade mark. The plaintiffs protested that it was Gossage's soap, saying they had purchased it from their agent—as a matter of fact he was a partner—in Singapore. They had a letter in their possession from Messrs. Gossage's branch at Singapore saying they had sold a quantity of "Beehive" soap to a merchant who had shipped the soap to Hongkong. Messrs. Gossage, in that letter, asked the merchant not to ship any more soap to Hongkong as the firm had a sole agent there, and it hardly seemed fair. He could clearly prove that the soap they were selling was Gossage's soap, and defendant's counsel was satisfied, so he dropped the proceedings. The damages now claimed were sustained by reason of that injunction.

Mr. Grist raised a preliminary objection here, saying the action could not be brought at all. The undertaking given by counsel to be responsible for costs was given in the usual way, and it was customary for any costs incurred to be referred to the Registrar for arbitration. That had never been completed, and the case was still before the Court. They could not bring a fresh action to recover the same sum that was the subject of an unfinished action. Until the Registrar had settled the point, no other case could be brought.

A considerable amount of argument ensued on this point, the Registrar, Mr. Hugh A. Nisbet, being called in to state how matters stood.

His Lordship decided that the case should go on.

Evidence was then given by the plaintiff dealing with the transaction. He detailed how it was that the soap came from Singapore and how the claim was made up.

His Lordship, after hearing the evidence of the plaintiff, who admitted that he was the sole owner of the soap, referred the original case back to the Registrar for arbitration, asking the plaintiff to appear at the next case on.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sir Robert L. Borden's name, now a household word, became familiar only six years ago, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Until then he was identified by the painting, as the Leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament, whose fight against Liberalism seemed hopeless. But his opportunity came with the anti-Reciprocity campaign. The Conservative victory made the clever but unimpassioned lawyer politician popular in this country, and he has ever since remained a hero of those who would build the empire upon preferential tariffs. Sir Robert was the first Leader of the Opposition in a British legislature to receive a salary from the Government, and this, together with his wages as a private member, yielded him before he became Prime Minister about \$2,000 a year.

Consuls do not occupy the same favoured position as diplomatic agents in the eyes of international law. Their business is not with affairs between State and State, but with protecting the interests of individuals in a foreign country. Thus, though they enjoy several of the immunities of a public Minister, they do so as a courtesy, not as a right. But all civilised custom secures them a safe conduct, and their papers and in many cases the consular buildings are held inviolable. In practice, though not by law, Consuls themselves are not subject to arrest, save for serious crime, and this exception holds good also in the case of diplomats, though these would probably only be detained until taken into their own country's custody.

America possesses a society of seaweed enthusiasts who hold periodical dinners at which nothing but seaweed is served. One of its members recently published an article in the "Technical World Magazine" in which he stated that on the sea beaches of the United States sufficient protoids to take the place of the entire product of the North-Western wheat fields are cast up by the waves and allowed to decay. "The ungathered harvest of the sea" will not, he thinks, long escape the notice of enterprising business men. Some day we shall see "Shredded Seaweeds," "Dehydrated Dulse," "Maito-Kelp," "Cream of Sea Moss," and a score of other marine preparations alluringly advertised. But what will the fishes think when the economic pressure of the world above helps to rob them of their food?

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road, where General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien recently unveiled a Roll of Honour bearing the names of the 750 members of the church now on service, has an interesting link with the United States worth recalling at the present time. The lofty tower, which forms a South London landmark, is named after President Lincoln, and the cost of its erection—\$7,000—was defrayed by a number of prominent American citizens as a testimony of their gratitude for the constant and powerful advocacy of the Northern cause during the great Civil War by the pastor, Dr. Newman Hall. The tower, which has the Stars and Stripes inwrought in the stonework and is adorned with the British Lion and American Eagle, was opened on the centenary of American Independence.

An Anglo-Indian lady who has had a worldwide experience in travelling—declared in London the other day that in her opinion the English capital was the gayest city in the world at the present time, though it was also the world's greatest workshop. "I have lived," she said, "in Calcutta, Paris, Petrograd, New York, Madrid, and Berlin; but London beats them all." "Many will disagree with me," she continued, "and I am not a bit of a snob; but London is the Strand or Piccadilly. We bring with it many changes. The order of your 'Weeks' now over is a surprise and a revelation of English life. I have never seen anything like it before."

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Suggested Support by the Government.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society was held to-day at noon in the City Hall, the chief feature of the meeting being the satisfaction expressed at the last show—a record one in the history of the Society. The President, Mr. H. W. Looker, presided, and there were also present Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Newall, Mr. J. J. Harrington, Mr. J. Scott Harrison, Mr. W. J. Tatcher, Mr. E. Ormiston, Mr. L. N. Leese, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. A. Nicol, Hon. Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, The Chairman said:—Ladies and gentlemen.—With your permission, I propose that the report and accounts should be taken as read. The present position of the Society is, I think, a matter for great congratulation. Not only have we more members than ever before, but the number and quality of the exhibits reached a standard which no previous experience had led us to hope for.

I think we may take this as evidence of a greater interest being taken in horticulture, an interest which I think will tend to grow each year. The culture of vegetable and flowers holds out great rewards to those who pursue it, it becomes an increasing passion, and failure only stimulates its votaries to make greater efforts for success. Its secret lies in diligent and painstaking attention, and no trouble can be too great and no precaution too small if the best results are to be obtained.

There must still be a number of persons in the Colony who take an interest in the subject but remain outside the Society, and I hope they will all be stimulated to join our ranks and that this year will see a further large addition to our membership.

There are one or two features of our annual show which I think it desirable to allude to. It is one of the rules of the Society that all exhibits should bear exhibit numbers on arrival at the show. This rule appears to be looked upon by many exhibitors as an amiable sort of joke, and very few observe it. This adds enormously to the burden on the shoulders of the Staging Committee, and it becomes increasingly difficult to cope with it. The show area throughout the greater part of the day before the show becomes a dumping ground for a mass of unattended pots, with nothing to identify the class they are intended for, the gardeners concerned disappear, and then staging in the requisite time becomes a superhuman task. Fortunately we found this year a super-singer in Mr. Bowley, who devoted the whole of the day to the task, but there is no reason why it should have taken more than a few hours. If every exhibitor took sufficient interest in his exhibits to see that they were all ticketed before they left his house, the work of the staggers would be immensely simplified, and I must warn exhibitors that if the rule is not strictly adhered to in future, it will become necessary to refuse admittance to the show area of any exhibits which are not duly ticketed on arrival.

Exhibitors should also instruct their gardeners that any final divestiture of their exhibits should take place either before despatch to the show or after staging, and not after arrival while they are still standing in the show ground. Complaints have been received of speculation of flowers and cuttings and sale of vegetable exhibits. Steps will be taken to put a stop to this as far as possible next year.

Other matters which will engage the attention of the Committee are the abolishing of the restrictions on winners of groups of pot plants and collections of vegetables, and the alteration of the challenge cup rules by providing that a cup shall not be continuously won by the same exhibitor, but that the preparation of an official list of the plants previously exhibited.

One of the functions of this meeting is to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. I would like to point out to members that it is necessary for all members of the Committee to be able to render assistance at the show. This involves a sacrifice of time and trouble, but unless all members of the Committee are able to bear a hand the work involved is too much for one or two members to cope with. I shall later submit a few names for your consideration and I hope all members who are elected on the Committee will be prepared to give a helping hand at the show to the utmost of their ability.

We have, each year, a difficulty in finding adequate judges, and we shall be very glad to learn the names of any members possessing a knowledge of flowers and vegetables to assist in the task. I would draw the attention of members to the underlined passage in the report as to making sure the plants they exhibit come from their own garden. This is a very necessary precaution. A considerable doubt was expressed at the last show as to a Peak exhibit which was awarded the first prize, and certain evidence that it had been obtained by the gardener from a Chinese garden on the lower levels was tendered to the Committee. This is a delicate matter to deal with, and the Committee feel that it should not be necessary to do more than draw the attention of members to the precaution suggested in the report.

A suggestion has been made that next year's show should be held in the City Hall. The proposal has many advantages to recommend it, particularly from a weather point of view. The question will have the attention of the new Committee, and the views of members on the subject will be welcomed.

I cannot help feeling that the work done by the Society, and the interest it has evoked in the culture of flowers and vegetables, is worthy of Government support. Anything which tends to add to the attractiveness of life in this Colony rapidly becomes a matter of public interest. Good vegetables grown under healthy conditions, and bright arrays of pretty flowers, add greatly to the assets of the Colony, both as a place of residence and of resort. The Chinese market gardener is not slow to undertake the culture of what he finds is to the public taste, and we have good reason for supposing that this work of the Society has borne fruit in this direction. I think the time has come when we may justifiably apply for Government support, and I am sure you will all endorse the proposal that we should do so.

I cannot close my remarks without a tribute of appreciation to the work of our Secretary, Mr. Nicol. Every exhibitor must have been impressed with the care, the organisation and the patience which he devoted to his task, but only the Committee know the full extent to which the Society is indebted to him. I am sure you will all share the regret of the Committee at his inability to continue his office for another year. Fortunately, with your approval, we have found a good man to replace him in Mr. Bowley, and Mr. Nicol has promised to render all the assistance he can.

I shall be glad to deal as far as I can with any features of the Society or the show which any member may desire to raise, but I will first propose that the report and accounts as presented be approved and passed.

The adoption of the report and accounts was seconded by Mr. Tatcher and agreed to.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. H. W. Looker; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. L. N. Leese; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley; Committee Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. Aubrey, Mr. W. J. Tatcher, Mr. A. Nicholson; Mr. J. Scott Harrison, Mr. E. Ormiston, Mr. A. Nicol and Mr. T. E. Pearce.

Referring to the remarks he had previously made regarding the substitution of plants for exhibition by gardeners, the Chairman read an extract from a letter which the Secretary had received, in which the writer said:—"I should like to enter a protest against the terrible amount of

"POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE."

A Splendid April Number.

Congratulations are once again due to all who are interesting themselves in the Police Reserve Gazette, on the appearance of the April number of this bright and breezy little publication. This is its fifth monthly issue, and the venture can now be said to have completely justified those who, in launching it, felt that there was a place in the Colony for a periodical of this order. What we are pleased to notice is that each successive number has its distinctive character. The aim of the editor and the others associated with him is evidently to make the magazine as bright and humorous as possible—to provide members of the Corps, as well as the general public, with light reading matter of a topical nature. Variety would appear to be the watchword of the Gazette—there is always something in it to appeal to widely-differing individual tastes.

The current number is well up to the standard of previous issues. Without going into detail, it may be mentioned that the result of the recent Limerick competition is given, and that a new complete Limerick competition is announced, the subject upon which rhymsters are requested to try their skill being Hongkong's celebration of St. George's Day. There are some excellent humorous efforts in verse, while in prose the imaginary meeting of the "Hongkong Municipal Council" and "Aunt Dorothy's" very happy effort at story-writing are certain to raise many a hearty laugh. Mr. Wong Kwong-tin is the subject of the third of the series of sketches on Chinese benefactors to the Corps, and deserved tributes are paid him for his practical interest in the Force. There are numerous other features, and the editorial notes and the big Corps matter section go to round off what is really a remarkable 20-cents worth of reading.

Imported "Cash."

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese travelling tradesman was charged with importing 200 cabbages (about 32,000 cash). Defendant said that he had told his feli to get a permit, but as the office was not open he had not been able to do so. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

cheating which goes on amongst gardeners, unknown to their employers, who do not keep a sufficiently sharp look-out. I know for a fact that many plants were changed just before the show. My gardener says that he saw the gardener of a man on the Peak buying plants down at the Wan-chai gardens and then exhibit them as grown on the Peak, and they won a prize. I do not wish to give names, but I think that something should be done to prevent this kind of thing going on. It would be better to stop giving money prizes to gardeners and give more donated prizes." The Chairman added that this was a very difficult subject to tackle, unless they could rely on exhibitors stepping in themselves and assisting. Exhibitors should become acquainted with their plants before the show, and then they could trace anything being changed. They would have to do something in the interests of the show before the next show came round. It would be a matter for the Committee.

There being no other business, the meeting terminated.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to the 5th May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Hongkong, 17th April, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

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Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Saturday, April 21st, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 23rd, 1917, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. R.C. MORTON, General Agent. Hongkong, 17th April, 1916.

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NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be closed on MONDAY, 23rd April, 1917, at 1 p.m. St. George's Day.

By Order, B. HANCOCK, Secretary. Hongkong, 17th April, 1917.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Vladivostok firm requires CLERK for British correspondence. Apply to Box 1274 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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N.B. The above have been slightly damaged by water and will be sold without reserve.

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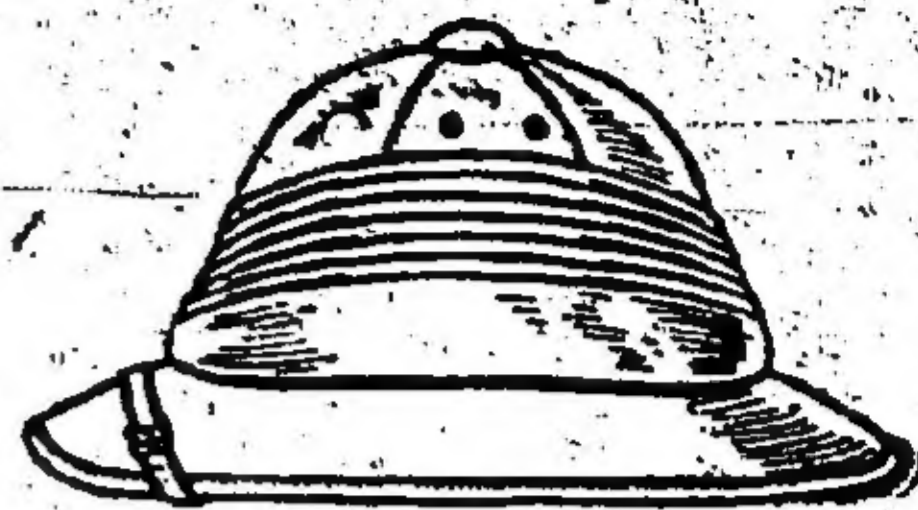
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GOUTTA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 9th May, at noon
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo...		
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. Truda T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 21st April.
SHANGHAI Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 3rd May.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Katori Maru Capt. A. Kon T. 21,000	MON., 30th Apr., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000	SATUR., 12th May, at 11 a.m.
	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 18th May, at 11 a.m.
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Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
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TUESDAY, 17th APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 18th APRIL, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

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EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1917.

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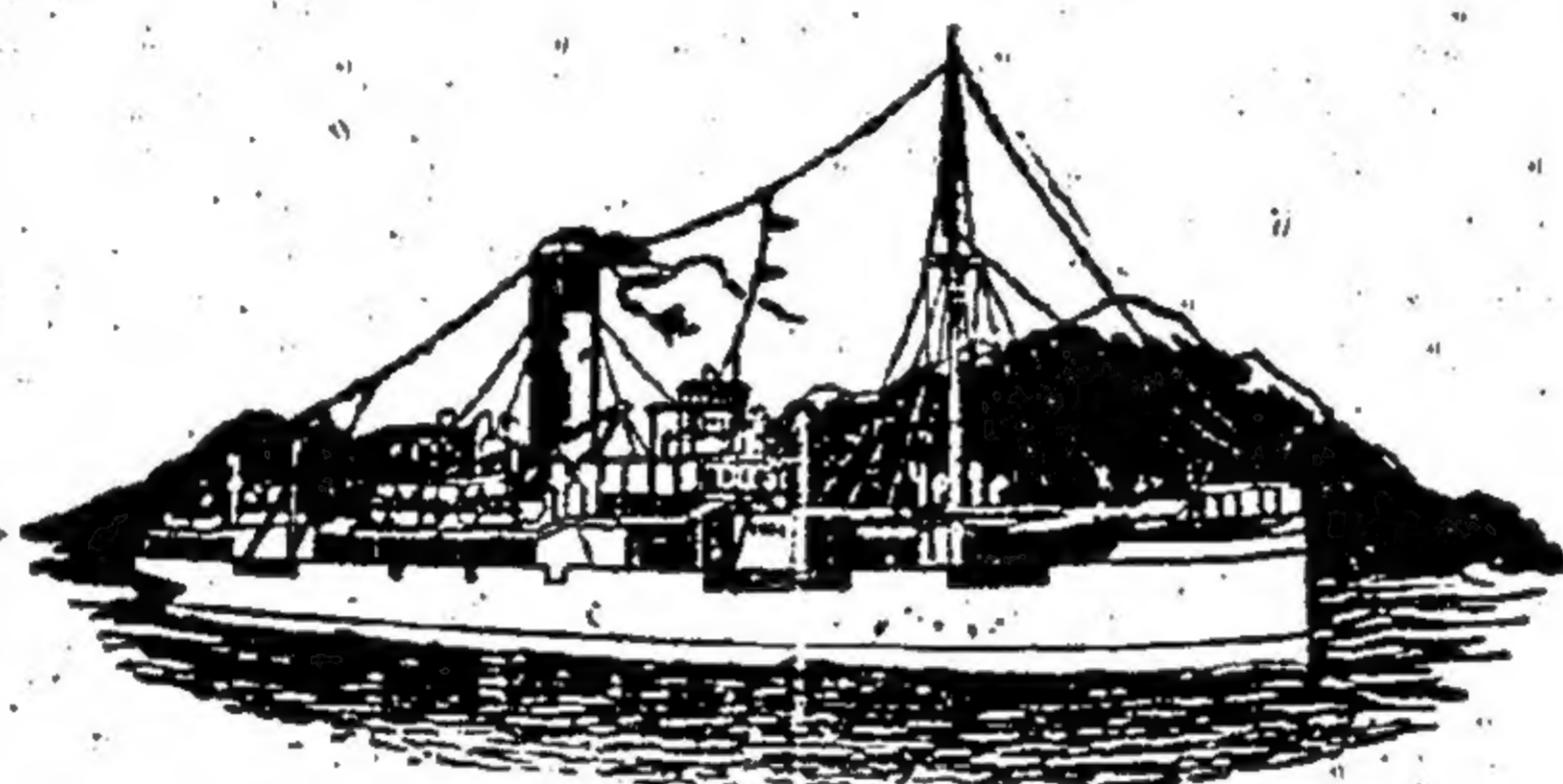
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"s JACOB."

having arrived from the above
port, Consignees of cargo by
her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.Goods not cleared by 21st
April, will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 20th April,
1917, at 10 a.m.Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by the undersigned in any
case whatever.Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by

JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived Consignees of Car-
go by her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.Goods not cleared by 21st
instant, will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas on 21st instant, at
10 a.m.Claims against the Steamer
must be presented in writing
within 10 days after arrival of
Steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.No Fire Insurance will be ef-
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Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE,

Just arrived, Large Shipments of
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CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by corre-
spondents are not necessarily those
of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")CHINESE WOMEN AND THE
UNIVERSITY.(To the Editor of the "Hongkong
Telegraph.")

Sir,—Referring to the letter signed by "A Hongkong Girl," I would like to indicate her very serious errors in supporting "Experientia Docet's" view. She states that "she is far from looking for any spots in the sun, but it is unpardonable that 'Cantonese' should have committed such a great error in saying that Chinese women need to be fully educated in their own language before proceeding with foreign higher education. In reply, may I ask 'A Hongkong Girl' to refer to the letter from 'Cantonese' in your issue of the 13th inst? It speaks very plainly in respect of the customs and prejudices both in Hongkong and in China, and I think 'Cantonese's' view is quite a true one. I am personally acquainted with a Hongkong Chinese lady at Canton. This lady has also done five years' solid work in England, as well as in continental countries and other provinces of China. She expressed to me the view that Chinese lady students should be educated in their own language before proceeding to foreign education. I asked why. She replied that when she was in Europe she was still writing letters in Chinese to her family, as some of them did not know English. If Chinese do not know their own language, it seems to me rather shameful, as a good many European missionaries and teachers who are now in Europe are very good Chinese scholars. This lady also mentioned that where it was necessary to write letters to the Chinese Ambassadors in various countries in Europe while travelling, the classical Chinese is always most needed, as official documents must be in good Chinese.

Under these circumstances I still quite agree with the view outlined by "Cantonese."

Yours etc.

ARBITRA.

Hongkong, April 17, 1917.

Sir,—Will you permit a few words re "Cantonese's" remarks on the question: "Should Chinese ladies be admitted to the Hongkong University?"

The gentleman writing as "Experientia Docet" being away in Canton for his Easter holidays, I cannot but feel constrained to protest against the absurd remarks made by "Cantonese" on the above subject.

I have read, like my University friends, and watched with interest, the progress of arguments on the question; and to my mind "Cantonese" is very grossly to blame.

Firstly, for want of a better kind of words, he commits himself to "plagiarism"—using here and there terms and expressions which are entirely those of "Experientia Docet."

Secondly, to what extent it is possible to apply his remarks on the subject, one is most unwilling to say, but I cannot help expressing my astonishment and regret that there can be such a one as "Cantonese" to represent sampan girls, servant-maids, etc., etc., as those who would be possible candidates for a University matriculation. We in the University would think that such a suggestion tends to cast a grave reflection upon loyalty, not to speak of the respect due to the Hongkong University. In plain language, it is an insult.

Thirdly, let me impress upon "Cantonese" that "Experientia Docet" was once a member of the staff of the College of Foreign Languages in Canton, and who undoubtedly could hold his own in matters regarding educational institutions there. We all see that he can give "Cantonese" points that "Cantonese" cannot cover in his answer.

Fourthly, cannot "Cantonese" read English? Why, then, put such questions as these—Does "Experientia Docet" want Engineering students to be married to engineering lady students, medical students to medical lady students, etc., etc.? He asserts that Chinese ladies never trouble about degrees; as he attempts to point out that "Experientia Docet" has stated that not one Chinese woman has ever offered herself as a candidate for a degree unless disguised! Everyone can see how absurd it is to say Chinese ladies never trouble about degrees. For if one understands his English, one would feel inclined to ask: Is he not awake yet, and is he not able to see that so many young Chinese ladies who have left their home-land are working ever so much harder than the boys here to attain degrees? "Cantonese" will be well advised to look with meticulous care over the phrases "for a degree" and "for the degree." The former would mean any degree—English, French, American or any European degree; but the latter means directly either "San Ohoy" (first degree Chinese) or "Kwi Yen" (2nd degree Chinese), both of which were of the old system of examination abolished long before the advent of the Republic—though there have been those of returned students "Palace" examinations at one time conferring 1st, 2nd and 3rd degrees etc.

Fifthly, "Cantonese" asks what does it prove for "Experientia Docet" to offer to obtain introductions for "Cantonese" to meet Europeans who have had but three years' schooling in their own tongue in their country, and are now pursuing higher foreign education. Does not this prove that "Experientia Docet" can show two, at least, as examples of many others, of such Europeans that "Cantonese" himself says he has never met? He had better refer to what he said in your issue of the 7th inst.—which reads thus:—"I have never yet come across any European who, before knowing his own language, wishes to qualify himself in higher foreign education."

Finally, I think "Cantonese" should meet some of the fair sex whom he affects to take such kind interest and care for: I met one yesterday—

Who loves her "Scragd Varsity she'll defend,
Like Gods from desecration
of the vile;

Fierce like a wounded tigress
she would rend
Such sampan and servant
girls to defile!

And who would, with angry
though graceful, expression, say
in a manner *sans reproach*:—"I
can say for my sex, woman is to
be no weak self, but a guardian
at home, and companion in the
most troublous times. China can
ill-afford to have weak men who
cannot raise the status of their
women-folk to equal in moral
courage at such a time as this
present juncture, like the
mothers, sisters, and wives of the
whole of Europe."

Just another word, I think
"Cantonese" has not altogether
strayed so irretrievably from the
facts of the question as he fears,
but he is rapidly and ridiculously
drifting towards it. If he is unable
to discuss this essential question:
"Should Chinese ladies be ad-

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr.
F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve),
state:—

Parades, Central, 5.30 p.m.
Wednesday, April 18.—Re-
cruits of No. 3 Company and of
No. 2 Platoon.

Friday, April 20.—Recruits of
No. 2 Company.

Rifles.

Cleaning gear must be drawn
from Armoury by all ranks not in
possession of same on Friday,
April 20, between 5.15 and
6.30 p.m.

Members of No. 1 Company will
also draw their rifles from the
armoury on the above date and
between the same hours.

Police School.

Wednesday, April 18, at 6 p.m.
—Platoon Commanders and all
Sergeants of No. 2 Company.

Thursday, April 19, at 5.30 p.m.
—Platoon Commanders and all
Sergeants of Nos 1 and 3 Com-
panies.

Band and Orchestra.

Wednesday, April 18.—Band
Practice.

Thursday, April 19.—Orchestra
Practice.

Joined.

No. 2 Company.—P. O. 487
Place.

mitted to the Hongkong Uni-
versity? for the love of heaven,
leave it to be largely and broadly
discussed by those who can see
it with the higher sense of broad-
mindedness. Yours etc.,

AN L-H-K VARSITY-MAN.
Hongkong, April 16, 1917.

[This correspondence is now
closed.—Ed. H.K.T.]

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "PERSIA MARU."
From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA, P. Is.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on the 13th April, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on the 17th April, at
5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 19th April, at
10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if
filed after the 2nd May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1917.

NOTICES.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Core Importers, General Store-
keepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35, and
37, Ring Lane Street, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

TSANG FOOK.
111, Wanchai Road, Telephone 517.
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUN-
ED, REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED.
ED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ES-
TIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department
Store in the East.Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1867.
1868.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE WAR'S AIMS.

London, April 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Edinburgh, following Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts referred to the solidarity of the Union of South Africa. He declared that he was fighting to-day for the same cause for which he fought against British fifteen years ago, namely for freedom and liberty. The wise British counsels in the treatment of the South African political situation since the Boer War were now seen in the fact that the former's enemies were fighting in a common cause with the United Kingdom. That result had been brought about by a reversion to the old idea of liberty which had been the guiding principle in British history. He proceeded to point out that the issue was whether or not the nations were going to be terrorised by German militarism. He eulogised President Wilson's message to Congress, saying the United States' action would have an enormous moral effect, nowhere greater than in Germany. — Delayed in transmission.

ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

London, April 16.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, a Socialist delegation is going to Rome to help the Russian Socialists to defeat the German peace intrigues.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Chile to Remain Neutral.

London, April 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Chilean Minister at Vienna has announced that Chile will remain neutral.

War Favoured in Brazil.

London, April 16.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, M. Barbosa, who is a popular candidate for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, at present held by M. Mueller, made a stirring speech to an enthusiastic crowd of fifty thousand people, from the offices of the *Journal de Commercio*. He declared that war with Germany was inevitable in order to solve the problem of the Germanisation of Southern Brazil.

NEW GERMAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

London, April 16.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a new party, called the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany, has been founded under the joint presidency of Herr Hasse and Herr Leubner, to oppose Herr Scheidemann's Socialist Party and the Government.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PUSH IN THE WEST.

How the Capture of Vimy Ridge was Planned.

London, April 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters emphasises the importance bearing the capture of Vimy Ridge is likely to have on subsequent operations in the west. He states on unimpeachable authority that the victory is directly associated with a pretty little model. This, on a wonderful scale, is a reproduction in miniature of the neighbourhood of the ridge, wherein a clever artist, furnished with a mass of aerial photographs and local inhabitants' information worked for months prior to the attack, and from which staff officers most carefully instructed Canadian and British officers and non-commissioned officers selected for the assault. The correspondent described the amazing topographical identity of the model which was carried out in colour to the latest extent, such as the varying soil formation of the French systems, the situation of mine craters, wire entanglements and belts.

More British Progress.

London, April 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—As the result of fighting to the north west of St. Quentin we gained ground eastward and northward of Arras. We also progressed in the neighbourhood of Hamincourt Wood and eastward of Lievin, approaching the outskirts of Lens. Later particulars show that the German losses in the attack on the Sapsaumont-aurum Road were heavier than at first reported. The attack was pressed with great determination under our heavy fire. We took three hundred prisoners and fifteen hundred were found dead. Our aeroplanes carried out successful bombing raids. In severe aircraft fighting we destroyed four German aeroplanes and drove down eleven others. Ten of ours are missing.

Violent Artillery Actions.

London, April 16.
A French communique states:—There have been violent artillery actions at St. Quentin, north of the Aisne and in Champagne. Our batteries caught and dispersed enemy elements north of Wancourt.

Belgians Penetrate Enemy Lines.

London, April 16.
A wireless Belgian official message says:—During the night, after a violent artillery preparation, we penetrated at Dixmude into the second enemy line. The artillery duel is most lively on the whole Belgian front to-day.

"Lost Souls."

London, April 15.
The military correspondent of the "Times" says an entirely well planned and well fought battle has resulted in one of the most satisfactory victories of the war. The Germans are as thick as peas in France; there being sixty divisions on the British front alone but the gun and howitzer have beaten the trench. So long as our artillery superiority is maintained the entrenched Germans must be regarded as lost souls. The correspondent pays a tribute to the splendid work of all arms and agrees with the Germans' protestations that the Hindenburg line is intact—but it is largely in General Haig's cages.

The Situation at Lens.

London, April 16.
The report of the actual occupation of Lens is explainable by the fact that Lens itself is merely the centre of a circle of mining towns and villages forming a vast agglomeration of houses. The boundaries are no more clearly marked than those of London boroughs. Anyhow the correspondents are able to look down the main street of Lens where the German rear guards are playing "merry little hell" destroying everything. Twenty thousand grenades were dumped in one mine shaft.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

FURTHER MESOPOTAMIAN SUCCESS.

London, April 16.
According to a Mesopotamia official message, General Maude continued to drive back the Turks on the 13th and took eighty prisoners. It is reported that, on the 15th, the Turks were again on the Jebel Hamrin hills whence they were started on the 9th. The Turkish Thirtieth Army Corps suffered severe losses, 315 dead being counted on the battlefield on the 11th.

CORN PRICES AT HOME.

London, April 16.
According to the Press Bureau, Lord Devonport takes over, on the 30th, all barley, except home-grown, which is not kiln-dried. He fixes the maximum price of home-grown wheat at 78/- per quarter (of 480 lbs); barley, except kiln-dried, at 65/- per quarter (500 lbs), and oats 53/- per quarter (312 lbs).

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

British Army Delighted at the News.

London, April 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that the news of the great French offensive, which started this morning, ran through our Army like wild-fire and evoked the greatest enthusiasm. He mentions that the 6-inch naval gun, mentioned in an earlier communique, is now being employed most effectively against the Boches. Other booty included a number of howitzers and field guns, 8-inch shells, large quantities of bombs and high explosive materials, together with truckloads of unused steel rails.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN ARRESTED.

London, April 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Kuropatkin, Governor General of Turkestan, and four other Generals have been arrested at Tashkent by order of the local branch of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, who were delegated to charge them with provocatively distributing arms to Russians for defence, in the event of an attack by the natives. General Kuropatkin telegraphed to the Premier, asking for the command of the Grenadier Corps at the front.

A General Congress of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates from all parts of Russia has passed a resolution appealing to the democracy to support the Provisional Government so long as it continues to consolidate and develop the gains of the revolution and does not base its foreign policy on aspirations of territorial expansion.

THE RUSSIAN COMMAND.

Petrograd, April 16.
General Alexeff has been definitely appointed Commander-in-Chief.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Uruguay's Moral Support.

Monte Video, April 16.
The Government of Uruguay has conveyed its sympathy and moral support to the United States on its declaration of war.

Anti-German Demonstrations.

Buenos Aires, April 16.
The anti-German demonstrations continue. The crowd attacked the German legation, consulate, and the offices of the journals. The Government is concentrating German vessels in Argentine waters in Buenos Aires harbour.

DANISH VESSELS SUNK.

Christiania, April 16.
Survivors have been found of two torpedoed Danish vessels, which were officially reported sunk, far outside the German danger zone.

THE KAISER DISTUSTED.

Amsterdam, April 16.
Herr Hardeh writing to "Zukunft" expresses distrust of the Kaiser's promised constitutional reforms and declares that it is unnecessary anyhow to postpone proposals until after the war.

PEACE MEETING BROKEN UP.

London, April 16.
A peace meeting in the East end was wrecked. Flags were torn-up by the indignant crowds and two pacifists were hurled over the railings. The proceedings concluded with a meeting in aid of discharged soldiers, a large sum being realised.

KRUPPS WORKERS DISSATISFIED.

Copenhagen, April 16.
The workmen and officials of Krupp's works at Kiel have demanded an immediate increase in the food allowance and in wages of 33 per cent, apart from a war bonus. The Directors addressed the men declaring that they were only drawn in the same allowances as the nearest labourers. The men were incredulous and demanded to inspect their larders, which was refused.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPEAL.

Washington, April 16.
In a personal appeal to his fellow citizens President Wilson calls upon every American citizen, man, woman and child, to join in the preservation of the nation's ideals for the triumph of democracy in the world. The supreme test of the nation had come and all must act together. President Wilson has created a Committee of Public Information composed of Mr. Lansing, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Daniels, with Mr. Creel, the magazine writer, as chairman, for the purpose of arranging the supply of news to the public consistent with military considerations.

GERMANY HUMILIATING SPAIN.

Madrid, April 16.
The journal "Liberal" in several strong articles says:—"Spain finds herself at the gravest moment of her history. If neutrality is broken it will be against Germany which is humiliating us and treating the flag like a rag. This Spain cannot tolerate without morally committing suicide."

FOOTBALL.

Big Charity Match Arranged.

A meeting of the Management Committee of the Football League was held at Victoria Barracks last evening, when it was decided that an exhibition match, R.E. (winners of the championship, Division I) v "The Rest," be played on Saturday, April 28, and that the proceeds resulting therefrom be devoted to the fund for the St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors.

The Hongkong F.C. has again given the free use of its ground and stand, so that the gross proceeds will be handed over to the War Charities Committee for this most deserving object.

A very strong team was selected to represent "The Rest" from the remaining clubs in the Senior Division—Club, Navy and R.G.A.—and a good game is assured.

At the conclusion of the match, the championship trophy and medals will be presented to the R.E., who, it will be remembered, tied with the Club on points at the end of the competition, drew 0-0 in what was intended to be the deciding match and ultimately won, 1-0, in the last five minutes of the re-play.

Further particulars of the match, names of teams etc. will be given later.

LAWN TENNIS.

Last Night's Tournament Play.

Although the courts were decidedly on the soft side, owing to the heavy rain of the last few days, play was re-commenced in the Hongkong Cricket Club's tennis tournament last night, the most interesting encounter being that between the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt and Wong Po Keung in the Championship singles. Play opened to find both men evenly matched, and quite a good struggle resulted. It was only by a narrow margin that Mr. Cooper Hunt got the better of his opponent in each game, and the result of the first set, 6/2 in favour of Mr. Cooper Hunt, was hardly a fair reflex of the play, his opponent putting in some very fine work. Playing really good tennis, and rarely making a mistake, Mr. Cooper Hunt won the next set by 6/2, though his opponent took the next set by 6/4. Mr. Cooper Hunt winning the fourth set by 6/3, secured the match 6/2, 6/2, 4/6, 6/3. The other results were:—Handicap Singles "B"—L. Winkler (reco. 3/0), beat R. M. Henderson (reco. 15), 6/3, 6-1; J. A. Ridgway (reco. 3/6), beat J. de B. Lancaster (reco. 15/3), 6-2, 5-6, 6-4.

From the Pulpit.

The report of the Rev. J. E. Macdonald's sermon is unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

Food Strikes at Essen.

Amsterdam, February 24.—The Dutch trade newspaper, the *Iron and Steel Chronicle*, publishes the following from its Essen correspondent:—The labour problem has a close connection with the people's feeding. The rationed provisions are insufficient for those who must exist exclusively upon them... the consequence is that the productive capacity of the workers, on whom so much depends, is diminished. This state of affairs has reached such a point that the people are unable to continue, and strikes have therefore occurred with the object of obtaining more food and wages. There were strikes in the mines not long ago, but, happily for this industry, there has not been a big strike. The same conditions have been observed lately in the iron industry, especially in the large munition factories. Timely measures have prevented a general strike here, but discontent remains, and secret meetings of workers in various departments and factories are the order of the day, with consequent strikes.

WOMEN WAR WORKERS.

Financial Statement To Date.

Mrs. Maitland, Hon. Treasurer of the War Hospitals Supply Depot and the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, forwards on the following statement of account of receipts and expenses from December 13, 1915, when the former Association was started, till March 31, 1917, when the latter Association terminated. As from April 1, the accounts of working parties (as far as they concern the War Charities Committee) will be dealt with by the War Charities Store Sub-Committee by whom lists of donations received will be published each month.

Receipts.
Subscriptions collected... \$ 738.00
Donations collected... 3,851.07
Received from Hon. Treasurer of War Charities April, 1916, to March, 1917... 40,700.45
\$ 45,299.52

Payments.
For Materials... \$ 45,195.27
Less collected for sale of Materials... 812.05
\$ 44,383.22

For freight charges, sundry petties, cost of wardrobes, cupboards and sewing machines, &c., 916.30
\$ 45,299.52

I have audited the foregoing account and have found it to be a correct statement of receipts and payments. I have seen vouchers of all disbursements.
C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.

A. MAITLAND, Hon. Treasurer, War Hospital Supply Depot and Hongkong Association of Women Workers. Hongkong, 16th April, 1917.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

For Homeless Populations in Northern France.

Fifth List:—
Ray and Falconer... \$100
Linstead and Davis... 100
"Triumph"... 50
Sir William Rees Davies... 50
Anonymous (D. L.)... 50
Fr. Morgan... 15
"From Eric, Vida and Doris"... 100
P. A. Lapicque... 50
Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming... 50
Madame & Mlle. Flint... 150
Astor House... 50
Mr. Mandin... 25
Sennet Freres... 100
Deltheil... 10
Kwong Mai Seng... 200
Wo Fat Shing... 500
Previous lists \$8,686.70
Total \$10,280.70

SANITARY BOARD.

Although there was a long agenda at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, there was not a great deal of business of public interest. Inspectors' Leave.

A minute was presented by the President relative to leave of absence of Sanitary Inspectors. The question involved is whether some of the Inspectors can be spared to go to the front, but the matter appears to be contingent on whether some of the older members of the staff, whose time expires soon, will be proceeding home or not. There are several other matters engaging the attention of the Board in connection therewith.

The Death Rate.
The death rate in the Colony for the week ending April 1 was 19.4 per thousand per annum as against 19.9 last year.

No Infected Rats.
During the week ended March 31, 2,182 rats were caught in the Colony and during the following week 2,022. None of these was found to be infected.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

Husband Charged With Injuring his Wife.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this afternoon, with occasionally bodily harm to his wife, who had to be taken to hospital in consequence.

Mr. D'Almada appeared for complainant, and defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

The facts of the case were outlined by Mr. D'Almada, who said complainant, according to Chinese custom, is the lawful wife of defendant. The couple were married some 20 years ago, and about 15 years ago defendant left the Colony for Trinidad. He returned to the Colony recently, and the wife, who was then in the country, hearing that he had come back, rightly approached him for maintenance. He refused to give it to her, and she went to see the S.C.A., but apparently this did not result in anything. Later she heard that her husband was living at 143, Hollywood Road, and she went to see him to ask him if he was going to do anything. He told her to go away, telling her she had no business there. He went into the kitchen, came out with a chopper, and assaulted her with this weapon. He struck her on the right temple, making a deep gash, and when she tried to defend herself he struck her again, inflicting a wound on the left temple, and one on her wrist. She called for assistance and her cries were heard by a Chinese constable, who was in time to see the second blow being struck. When charged at the Police Station, defendant said:—"I did not assault her. She held a knife up to her head."

Complainant said she was told that her husband would kill her when he saw her face. When she went to see him he said:—"I will give you a rope and a knife to finish yourself with."

When the chopper, with which it is alleged the assault was committed, was produced, defendant exclaimed:—"Take that away; I am afraid of the sight of it."

Dr. Woodman stated that when he examined the woman at the Hospital, she was suffering from three wounds. The wounds were not serious. They could have been inflicted by the chopper and, it was extremely unlikely that they could have done by the woman herself. He did not think very much force had been used. The case is proceeding.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.

Proposed Disposition of Profits.

Subject to audit, the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd. propose:—
To pay a Dividend of \$2.25 per share \$135,000.00
To pay a Bonus of 75 cents per share... 45,000.00
To place to reserve 100,000.00
To write off Plant... 175,000.00
To write off New Property... 40,000.00
To write off Furniture... 392.10
To pay a Bonus to Staff... 11,357.15
To carry forward to next Account... 113,750.11
\$820,492.26

Congestion of Telegrams.
Senders of telegrams exchanged with the United Kingdom, Holland, Norway, Sweden, &c., via Eastern, are requested to use the "Deferred" service as much as possible for such telegrams as are of a non-urgent nature, notwithstanding the present delay on "deferred" messages due to posting in Europe, and to thus help to prevent an increase in the full-rate traffic, which already overtaxes the through cable service. If not thus kept at a minimum, a part also of the full-rate telegrams will have to be dealt with by post, with resulting irregularity of delays.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Business in Honan.

Hankow, 1st April.—Ours is a province rich with all kinds of mineral resources. It will be remembered that last year Mr. Wang Po-kung discovered a copper mine at Lushihshonchuan. Although native methods have been employed to operate the mine, great success has already been achieved. Lately, during his travelling in the mountainous district, he discovered a rich silver mine, consequently a Chinese mining engineer was engaged by him to work it with semi-foreign methods. It is estimated that after meeting various expenses he will be able to make a profit of 80 tons of silver every day. Being encouraged by his success, he has made up his mind to raise a large capital in order to conduct the operations of his mines in a modern way. The rupture with Germany has raised considerably the prices of foreign articles in this province. The price of kerosene oil, for instance, was since the European trouble, \$4.00 for the "Mei-fu" brand, and \$3.70 for "Yin-fu" brand; but now it is \$4.20 for the former and \$3.90 for the latter, and it is still going up everyday. If war should be declared against Germany the price will become much higher. Other kinds of foreign articles have also become much dearer than before. The cotton industry of the province has also suffered. For the past few years the Government has encouraged the cultivation of cotton plants, and as there is a greater demand in the market, the industry has flourished. Yesterday the Commercial Delegate of this province at Hankow sent a report to the Shenohang and the Chamber of Commerce stating that "Cotton is one of the largest exports of this city; but owing to the European War, foreign merchants have reduced their demand, and thus many native cotton deals have suffered great losses. Unexpectedly since the declaration of our rupture with Germany, the exportation of cotton has practically ceased. There is now a large quantity of cotton in our godowns unsold, while carloads of cotton have arrived daily from various interior districts. The price has fallen down to \$19 per bale. If the Central Government does not settle quickly the trouble with Germany, cotton merchants will have to stop their business."

Rubber.

London March 7.—The rubber share market continues to develop strength, the demand for old fashioned dividend-payers again being the feature. This is an excellent sign, for it indicates the growing confidence of the market that the present high earnings of the plantation companies will continue. Even when the present yield from a rubber share is as high as 15 per cent., investors do not readily pay the equivalent of £250 per share without feeling reasonably sure that the dividends will be maintained. Nor do keen American rubber manufacturers begin planting large areas in Sumatra and Malaya without satisfying themselves that their five years' outlay will eventually be well repaid. If once we agree that the area already under cultivation in the East is barely enough to meet the coming demand for the commodity the argument in favour of higher prices of all types becomes irresistible. If Pataling, an old producer, can maintain its 300 per cent. dividend, then clearly its 2s. shares are cheap at £2; and it follows as a matter of course that the younger companies with their expanding outputs and falling costs must year after year increase their dividends until the estates reach full maturity. Whether one buys old producers or young producers is largely a matter of temperament; investors of one type prefer big immediate dividends, while others are ready to wait for future results if they can gain an advantage by doing so.

For a good solid meal in Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE GOOD DAYS COMING.

Roughest Paths Lead to Greatest Heights.

Mr. A. G. Hales, writes in *The Bull* (March 16) as follows:—

The news from Kut-el-Amara, and the story of the German army's retreat on the Western front, all make good and pleasant reading, and we know we are driving in a few inches the wedge which will some day rend the Germanic Empire asunder. It may be that Hindenburg is shortening his line in the West in order to set free an army to invade Holland and make a rush for the sea at Flushing, as I pointed out as a possible happening on this page a few weeks back, or the Kaiser may mean to make an advance via Schleswig-Holstein; in either case it will be a tacit admission that Germany cannot break the British lines and reach the sea at Calais, the most coveted spot of all; to that extent, at all events, we have demonstrated our military superiority. The capture of Kut-el-Amara by us is not at this stage a military matter of as much importance as it would have been if we had advanced upon the place in time to save General Townshend and his staff. But as a matter of political gravity, the seizure of Kut is a triumph, the effects of which will even now be felt all over the Far East. It has long been a saying in Eastern lands that "if you drive out a British force, or destroy it, another is certain to come and avenge it." And this capture will instil into Eastern minds the fundamental truth of the saying which had become a proverb; it will quieten the malcontents and make the loyal still more determined to be true to their salt.

Kut-el-Amara is the halfway house to Bagdad, from our end. Bagdad is the halfway house to the Persian Gulf and our Indian frontiers, from the German point of view. Both we and they are determined to have Bagdad—and it is going to be ours. Kut's chief value to us will be its utility as a military base—it does not dominate the surrounding country; it has no natural advantages either for attack or defence; it is simply a point where we can, and doubtless will, concentrate men and munitions, and, above all, military hospitals. When General Townshend was ordered to push on and take Bagdad before supplies of all kinds were collected at Kut, and before reserves were moved up to that place, he was compelled by his superior to attempt what even an amateur strategist of ordinary knowledge and intelligence would not have ordered—but he got his orders and obeyed, as any General should, no matter what his personal opinions might be. In the end, he had to fall back upon Kut, which was uninvited and unsupplied with supports of any kind, and the result was—tragedy. We are informed that the Turkish forces recently beaten near Kut have fallen back like a mob, and will enter Bagdad as a rabble. I hope this is a correct estimate, but many of the troops with Turkish regulars are native levies, and they invariably fall into wild disorder when badly beaten, because military discipline is not strong in them. But that is a matter of temperament as well as training, and if pulled together sharply by seasoned officers they rally generally almost as quickly as they disorganise. We do not need to be too cocksure about "a military rabble" entering Bagdad, or we may have a second and a worse disaster. A great and permanent military camp should at once be organised at Kut, all the food stuffs now at the coast should be rushed up, and reserves of troops marched there without delay—so that, even if a repulse happens at Bagdad, Kut will be a sheet-anchor. We must be in a position to strike again and again, if need be, at Bagdad—and hammer at it until it falls. Then the plans of Marshal von der Goltz will be smashed in at least one essential particular. If the real Turkish Army is dispirited and beaten and yields at Bagdad after a half-hearted fight, we can consider that phase of the war completely won, and our prestige

away up in the mountain tops in all the Far East, where events are being closely watched.

Not only in the Far East is the good news on the battle fronts noted and commented upon; a sense of sober thankfulness is awake in Britain, and in the overseas dependencies, where the advantages gained by our troops are looked upon as the forerunner of better things to come; and already men and women of progressive thought are beginning to ask themselves, and ask each other, in what way this war, so costly in human life and in treasure, is going to be turned to account to benefit the people of the Empire—for on this point the masses are agreed as one man, that we shall not go back to the bad old days immediately preceding 1914, otherwise all the sorrow and suffering will be in vain. Others will not lightly forget the mighty valour of the soldiers of the little army that was sent as a sacrifice to Mons to check the victorious rush of the German host.

That little army was not sent to beat the Kaiser's great army—no one was mad enough to think they would or could; they were sent to hold the enemy whilst France recovered from the paralyzing shock of invasion, and they did what they were sent to do, and did it nobly, paying the price without a murmur. And no one knows this better than our own people, and no one is more determined that all the sacrifices made on the altar of nationhood shall not be in vain. Behind the war stands the great principle of national reform; never again will we permit men to work almost as serfs on the land, for which those men died so heroically—never again in this, the richest land under heaven, shall labourers on the land be brought to the level of the ancient Saxon hinds, toiling from dawn till dusk and keeping wife and family on twelve, fourteen, or fifteen shillings per week; for those farm labourers have been doing their share of the fighting which has driven the German and Turkish armies backwards these latter days, just as many of them did their share in the dark days between Mons and Compiègne.

Their representatives, left behind in Britain, are aware of this solemnly that there shall be no reversion to pre-war days, and they mean it; the war has opened their eyes to their own worth and to the almost inexhaustible riches stored up in Britain; they are going to have their share of that—a man's share, every one of them, not a bird's portion. All that I have written about the first little army applies to Kitchener's army, and to the conscript army also—they have done their part superbly; they are still doing it, but they don't forget the days when they were "civies," and they are not going back on the bad old basis. No factory hand is going to lay his rifle aside and take up work on the sweat-and-crust system—the old order changeth, and the change is working now like leaven in the blood of the British nation. The people have learned to fight for the rights of all humanity; they will not scruple to fight for their own rights, the rights they have won by supreme sacrifice.

So the dawn of better, brighter days breaks for all, for the greatest mistake this country ever made was in the hoarding up of untold riches in the hands of a few, riches that should have been in the hands of the many, to spend and scatter and enjoy life—the life which God gave us to enjoy as strong men and women, not as animals on the treadmill of circumstance. Fifty million pounds in the hands of fifty million people is better for everybody than fifty million pounds in the hands of fifty, and that is to be the key-note of life after the war.

Alleged Graft in Opium Deal, Peking, April 5.—A number of Shanghai merchants have telegraphed to the Central Government pointing out that the Government is paying Ts. 8,200 per chest of opium in purchasing the opium stocks, whereas they allege that the opium merchants only received Ts. 5,700, the remainder going to the negotiators of the deal. The merchants, in strong terms, demand the cancellation of the contract and a thorough investigation.

GERMAN WAR METHODS.

Terrible Charges of Barbarity.

A further report of the Russian Commission into German atrocities has been issued. The report, which is accompanied by photographs, some of a most revolting character, deals with outrages committed during various stages of the war.

Dealing with the employment of explosive bullets, the Commission certifies that they have investigated and substantiated no less than 1,373 cases of Russian soldiers wounded by them. These figures, however, give but a very faint idea of the enemy's use of those diabolical weapons, as they comprise only the comparatively few cases in which the victims survived. The enemy began to use explosive bullets at all points of the front from the very beginning, in spite of their constant declaration that they were only employed for range finding.

In this connection it is significant that their systematic use induced a number of Austrian officers to address a protest to the War Ministry at Vienna, in which they said: "The wounds caused by these bullets are frightful. In the name of humanity we protest against the further use of them, and beg you to discontinue the use of these range-finding cartridges." That these bullets are used in enormous quantities is proved by the fact that at one village 10,000 were found, and that in one period between September and January over 31,000 were collected along one front only of the Russian Army. Austrian machine-guns have also been captured provided with explosive ammunition, and it has been proved that for whole days together the enemy kept up interrupted rifle and machine-gun fire entirely with explosive bullets.

One section of the report deals with the employment of corrosive acids for increasing the suffering of men put hors de combat, and says: "The enemy... pours burning and corrosive fluids over the Russian soldiers. The effects of the use of acids are frightful. When it falls upon the body it burns deeply through the clothes, the skin at once begins to smoke, the flesh falls away from the bones, and the latter become carbonised. The men attacked with these acids generally expire in the most awful agonies."

Instances are cited of the deliberate killing of wounded Russians, who were brutally murdered by bullet-wounds and sabre cuts. In one case a German Red Cross stretcher-bearer, when asked to bandage a wounded man, coolly drew a revolver and twice shot the unfortunate man.

One section deals with the torture of a wounded Cossack with a view to extorting information. The examining officer, when the Cossack did not reply to his questions, struck his victim with his fist, saying: "Speak up, you Russian swine!"

The man was then conducted to a torture chamber, where he was stripped naked and placed upon a table. The officer then attached an electric needle connected with a dynamo to the Cossack's wounded leg, and applied the torture for half an hour. The victim heroically refused to give any information, and the torturing process was repeated on the two following days. This proving unsuccessful, the officer applied a bar of red-hot iron and rubbed it over the Cossack's feet. In spite of his frightful sufferings the latter managed to escape.

During an advance on the Russian left flank, the Germans placed a company of Russian infantry prisoners in boats, took them out one by one, and after raising them on the points of their bayonets, threw them into the river.

During a village fight the Germans captured 30 Russian soldiers, and imprisoned them in a house for three days without food or medical assistance. When the Germans withdrew, they set fire to the house after placing cartridges in the roof. Ten managed to crawl out, but the rest were burnt to death.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	b. & sa. \$710
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	b. \$75
North Chinas	n. 150
Unions	b. \$913
Yangtszes	n. & d. ex 73 \$17
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$155
H. K. Fires	b. \$330
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	s. \$82
Steamboats	ss. \$18
Indos (Def.)	s. & sa. \$123
Indos (Pref.)	n. \$14
Shells	n. 107
Ferries	b. \$84
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	s. \$114
Malabons	b. \$32
MINING.	
Kailans	n. 36
Langkats	b. 17
Raubas	b. \$2.25
Tronohs	s. 27/6
Urals	n. 28

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves	n. \$32
Kowloon Docks	ss. \$123
Shai Docks	b. 88
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	n. \$100
H. K. Hotels	n. \$102
Land Invest.	b. \$974
H'phreys Est.	sa. \$6.25
K'loon Lands	n. \$33
Shai Lands	n. 80
West Points	b. 75
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. 150
Kung Yiks	n. 133
Shai Cottons	b. 118
Yangtszepoos	n. 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos	n. \$4.75
China Light & P. b.	sa. \$8
Providents	n. 8
Dairy Farms	b. \$294
Green Islands	sa. \$3.5
H. K. Electrics	b. \$504
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$151
Ropes	n. \$384
Steel Foundries	n. 10
Trams, Low Levels	sa. 30
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$8.3
Trams, Peak, new n.	1
Laundries	b. \$3.40
U. Waterboats	n. 16
Watsons	n. 64
Wm. Powells	b. 29
Morning Posts	n. 66

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY
APRIL 17, 1917.
BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	2/4 1/2
Demand	2/4 5/16
30 d/s.	2/4 3/16
60 d/s.	2/4 1/16
4 m/s.	2/4 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	10 1/4
T/T Japan	109 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	56
co & New York	56
T/T Java	135 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	321
Demand, Paris	321 1/4
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/5 1/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 3/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 5/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 5/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	333
6 m/s. France	338
Demand, Germany	56 1/4
Demand, New York	56 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	112
Demand, Singapore	100 1/4
On Haiphong	3% prem.
On Saigon	2 1/4% prem.
On Bangkok	6 1/4
Sovereign	8.40 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	48.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	36.9/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces 6 1/4% dis.
Chinese	10 " 6 1/4% dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong 10 "	"

Chinese 20 cts. pieces 6 1/4% dis.
Chinese 10 " 6 1/4% dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.
Hongkong 10 " " "

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

DAYTIME.	
2.00 A.M. to 2.30 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
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HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SAFE COMPANY
IN AMERICA.

These SAFES stand unequalled in the World to-day
and are known as

Keylock SAFES.

Combination SAFES.

SAFES with Inside Door.

SAFES without Inside Door.

THE STANDARD SAFE OF AMERICA.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

SOLE AGENTS.

TELEPHONE 1186.

4, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

NOTICES.

MEUKOW BRANDY



Purveyed to
House of
Lords,
The Govern-
ment Depart-
ments at
Washington,
U.S.A.
AND
The
Different
Navies and
Armies.
Sold Everywhere.
Sole Agents—
H. RUTONJEE
& SON,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April, to 26th April both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 14th, 1917.

BRITISH TRAFALGAR INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April 1917, at 12.45 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 26th April both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be closed from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY the 3rd May 1917 at NOON.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th instant, to the 3rd both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1917.

NOTICE.

MESSRS W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. have now REMOVED their OFFICES to No. 5, Duddell Street. All communications should in future be sent to the above mentioned address.

PUBLIC AUCTION. GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS,
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL
"SCENES FROM
SHAKESPEARE"
(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S
DAY),
will be repeated in aid of
WAR CHARITIES
on WEDNESDAY 26th inst.
Matinee at 5 P.M.
on SATURDAY 28th inst.
at 9.15 P.M.
Booking opens at Messrs.
MOUTRIE & CO. on WED-
NESDAY 18th inst. at 9 A.M.
Prices as usual:—\$3.—\$2.—\$1.—
(Children half-price on the
Matinee).
Soldiers and Sailors in uni-
form will be admitted at
half-price.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
(Messrs. Messers. Messers.)
Telephone 120 & 121.

YACHTING.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The results of the fifth of the series of Club Championship Races for Cruisers of Chinese and English rig which was sailed on Saturday last are as follows:—

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Stonecutters Island (S).
Distance, 8 miles.
Starting Line, Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy. Finishing Line, Club House, North Point.
Chinese Rig.

Yacht.	Heaps on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Miranda Scratch	4.31.43	4.31.43	
Oseone	2.40.50.15	4.58.25	
Dorothy II	5.20.4.47.10	4.41.50	
Scotengden	5.20.5.03.10	4.57.50	
Lady Godiva	18.40 D.N.S.	—	

Position.	Pts.	Pts.
for Race to date.		
(1) Miranda	6	6
(2) Dorothy II	4	26
(3) Scotengden	3	12
(4) Oseone	2	16
— Lady Godiva	—	—

— Winner of Championship

Yacht.	Heaps on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Feathers Scratch	4.46.55	4.46.55	
Queen Bee	8.00 D.N.S.	—	
Irene	12.00.4.35.27	4.23.27	
Vesper	16.00.5.03.00	4.44.00	

Position.	Pts.	Pts.
for Race to Date.		
(1) Irene	5	18
(2) Vesper	3	6
(3) Feathers	2	18

— Queen Bee

* Tie for Championship.

Commodore's Cup.

Cruisers of All Classes.

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Stonecutters Island (S).
Distance 8 miles.
Starting Line, Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy. Finishing Line, Club House, North Point.

Yacht.	Heaps on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Feathers Scratch	4.46.55	4.46.55	
Miranda	4.31.43	4.31.43	
Oseone	4.00.50.15	4.57.15	
Queen Bee	5.20 D.N.S.	—	
Vesper	12.00.5.00.00	4.48.00	
Irene	12.00.4.35.27	4.23.27	
Dorothy II	12.00.4.47.10	4.35.19	
Scotengden	14.40.5.03.10	4.48.30	

* Winner.

Commodore's Cup.

Racing Yachts of all Classes.

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock (S), Channel Rock (S). Distance 11.45 miles.
Starting and Finishing Line, Club House, North Point.

Yacht.	Heaps on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Dioce	Scratch	5.24.08	5.24.08
Rolla	1.54	5.10.23	5.18.23
Jessica	4.44	D.N.E.	—
Kathleen	7.38	D.N.S.	—
Colleen	7.38	D.N.E.	—
Aileen	7.38	D.N.S.	—
Daphne	19.05	5.42.14	5.23.09
Ailsa	22.54	5.48.51	5.25.57
Bonita	22.54	5.53.54	5.31.00
Halcyon	22.54	5.43.45	5.20.51
Lysbeth	25.41	5.52.04	5.28.18
Dawn	26.40	6.10.52	5.44.12
Sirius	28.37	D.N.F.	—
Lady Ursula	28.37	D.N.S.	—
Threlia	29.35	D.N.S.	—
Toinette	29.35	D.N.S.	—
Musetta	57.15	D.N.S.	—

New Canadian Moulton Plant.
The Canadian Government will build a new moulton plant at Ashbridge Bay, Toronto, at a cost of \$3,000,000, to produce electric steel and forgings. Orders have also been issued to expedite improvements at the Maryland plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co., which will cost \$50,000,000. Contracts have been given for four additional blast furnaces to cost \$5,000,000, and an equal amount will be expended for 240 by-product coke ovens. A big beam-steel plant will also be erected.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived. Fresh, assorted American Sweets & Frys.
Chocolate.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Drafin, Nor. ss. 1,102, Hirth, 16th Apr.—Swallow, 15th Apr. Gen.—T. & Co.
Hattie Luckenbach, Amer. ss. 4,017, Banner, 16th Apr.—Shanghai, 15th Apr. Gen.—Robt. & Dollar & Co.
Kwella, Br. ss. 1,075, MoMa Ry, 16th Apr.—17th Apr. Gen.—B. & S.
Onsang, Br. ss. 1,787, Tough, 17th Apr.—Singapore, 16th Apr. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Singapore, Br. ss. 1,047, Mills, 17th Apr.—Welshpool, 16th Apr. Gen.—B. & S.
Wollera, Br. ss. 1,940, 17th Apr.—Saigon, 15th Apr. Rice—Chinese.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Abel Rev Father A McGuire Miss E Brown Mr & Mrs Midland I n H Missa K Bock Dr K A S MacKenzie Rev & Collier Mr & Mrs M J N Miller G L Eng Sen M ng Kim Fudo d Mr & Mrs H Maham Mr & Mrs Proudfoot Mrs M Proudfoot Miss Parker Payne N W Godard Plummer Mr & Mrs George Mr & Mrs Proudfoot J G F J Salinas Miss C Salinas Miss G Singer Simoes Miss Sotherby P D Shirley Miss Shirley Tabbott F Williams C F W son Mr & Mrs N L Yanda Mr & Mrs K Yanda Mr & Mrs G

Anaguchi Leonard Lam K I Baler Mrs C T Lee Tani M-nomya Burling Mrs Midland Mr & Mrs Butler Capt Marshall Mr & Mrs Brown J A J H McPherson G W Chand D N Mi aka Main A M de Costa Doughterty T M Martin H Ford M J Mayred Mine Mrs Nelson Mr & Mrs Nemoto Nekano Obitato Hibbs J F Powell J H Powell Mrs H G Powell T T Rono F Sutherland W B Stebbin J E Siskida Siskida Mrs K E Stark J Sato Takusa Umar M Wa Chin-shuen Yoshida Mrs Zing S M Lee Ying-ching

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at noon.—No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has decreased quickly at Nantou, and slightly over the south coast of China; it has increased moderately over S. Manchuria, South Japan, and in the vicinity of Shanghai; slight increases are general elsewhere.
The northern depression has moved to the N.E. of Hakodate and increased in intensity; the anticyclone is now central over the Eastern Sea. The southern depression has probably increased in intensity and moved westward.
Moderate to fresh south-easterly winds may be expected over the north part of the China Sea.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inch. Total since January 1st, 7.00 inches, against an average of 0.75 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Cap Rock.	E. & S.E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, occasional rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China (between H.K. and Loochoo).	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China (between H.K. and Japan).	The same as No. 1.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.	Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 17, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Day	On date	On date.
Barometer	29.79	29.78
Temperature	72	65
Humidity	71	98
Wind Direction	E	ESE
Force	2	4
Weather	0	0
Rain	0.23	0.00
Max. temp. on 17th	72	65
Min. temp. on 17th	65	58
H.K. Observatory, April 17, 1917.		
T. F. CLARK		

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Cannot be beaten. If Equalled for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 17th April, 1917.

THE WORLD FAMOUS SPANISH DANCER

MISS LOLITA RAMOS.

7TH & 8TH EPISODES OF

"ZUDORA."

Pathe's Gazette.

PATHE'S AMERICAN NEWS.

AND

Various Comics.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

Miss GONZALES

In a Spanish Comedy Act.

"THE ADVENTURES OF TERENCE O'ROURKE."

7TH & 8TH EPISODES.

Each Episode a Complete Adventure in itself.

WAR GRAPHIC & COMICS.

SPECIAL MATINEE ON SUNDAY AT 6 P.M.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing SATURDAY, 14th April.

Showing:—The Thrilling Serial

11th & 12th EPISODES.

"PEG O' THE RING."

WAR GRAPHIC & KEYSTONE COMICS.

WEDNESDAY, 18th April.

Continuation of—"TERENCE O'ROURKE." 4 & 6 Episodes.

NOTICES.

SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

M. C. C.

CORK TIPPED. ... Per 100. \$1.50
GOLD \$1.30
PLAIN \$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL
PLAIN TIPPED Per. 20, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENT:—CRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

The Craeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in Stock from all high class Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor, Giza, N. D. Tocco, M. Melachrine, Dimitro, Simon Arts, Mespero Freres, Falcoo, Specials, Laborwood Brothers, Westminster Artists, etc.

POPULAR PRICES.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY notified that the Government are prepared to let a office to suitable tenant Room No. 5 on the floor of the Post Office building (New Government Offices) in Pedder Street on a year's tenancy. Further particulars and conditions of letting may be obtained on application at the Office of Director of Public Works: CLAUD SEVERN, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, 13th April, 1917.

OVERSEAS CLUB.

A MEETING of the Members will be held on WEDNESDAY next, April 18th in Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s Mess Room (4th floor) Royal Buildings at 8 P.M. All Members are especially requested to attend.

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WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL—\$5,000,000—

In shares of \$10—each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks:

The Chartered Bank of India & China,
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.